

For Six Month Period Ending May 31, 2007
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant (b) Registration No.

Johnson, Madigan, Peck, Boland & Stewart, Inc.

5776

- (c) Business Address(es) of Registrant

1300 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20036

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

- (a) If an individual:
- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Residence address | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Citizenship | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Occupation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- (b) If an organization:
- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| (1) Name | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Ownership or control | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Branch offices | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- (c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above.

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IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4 AND 5(a).

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

¹ The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date connection ended
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- (b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
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5. (a) Has any person named in item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, identify each such person and describe his service.

NOT APPLICABLE

- (b) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or connection	Date terminated
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- (c) During this 6 month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
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6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(c) of the supplemental statement? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

NOT APPLICABLE

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of termination

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal² during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principals² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

ProExport Colombia

Executive Office of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashad Al Maktoum through DLA Piper US LLP

10. **EXHIBITS A AND B**

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 8 the following:

Exhibit A ³	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Exhibit B ⁴	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	

NOT APPLICABLE

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during the 6 month period? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes ☒ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

2 The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a)(9).) A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

3 The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67), sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

4 The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65), sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

III - ACTIVITIES

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11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

SEE ATTACHMENT #1 - ProExport Colombia

SEE ATTACHMENT #2 - Executive Office of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashad Al Maktoum

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12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates and places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

SEE ATTACHMENT #3 - ProExport Colombia

SEE ATTACHMENT #4 - Executive Office of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashad Al Maktoum

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13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, describe fully.

⁵ The term "political activities" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14 . (a) RECEIPTS-MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes ☒ No ☐

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies⁶

Date	From whom	Purpose	Amount
SEE ATTACHMENT #5	ProExport Colombia	TOTAL	\$236,000.00
	Executive Office of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashad Al Maktoum	TOTAL	\$385,000.00
			\$621,000.00
			Total

(b) RECEIPTS – FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fund raising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D⁸ to your registration? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____

(c) RECEIPTS – THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date received	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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^{6, 7} A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. (See Rule 201(e).)

⁸ An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fund raising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

⁹ Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS – MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To whom	Purpose	Amount
ProExport Colombia			
3/20/2007	Various vendors of the firm; reimbursement to employees	Office Expenses (including telephone, deliveries, transportation, periodicals, business meals, and meeting expenses)	\$125.44
4/19/2007	Various vendors of the firm; reimbursement to employees	Office Expenses (including telephone, deliveries, transportation, periodicals, business meals, and meeting expenses)	\$145.98
5/23/2007	Various vendors of the firm; reimbursement to employees	Office Expenses (including telephone, deliveries, transportation, periodicals, business meals, and meeting expenses)	\$276.15
		TOTAL - ProExport Colombia	\$547.57
Executive Office of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashad Al Maktoum			
3/5/2007	Various vendors of the firm; reimbursement to employees	Office Expenses (including telephone, deliveries, transportation, periodicals, business meals, meeting expenses, travel and lodging)	\$ 3,127.32
4/24/2007	Various vendors of the firm; reimbursement to employees	Office Expenses (including telephone, deliveries, transportation, periodicals, business meals, meeting expenses, travel and lodging)	\$10,366.86
5/21/2007	Various vendors of the firm; reimbursement to employees	Office Expenses (including telephone, deliveries, transportation, periodicals, business meals, meeting expenses, travel and lodging)	\$ 880.31
		TOTAL - Executive Office of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashad Al Maktoum	\$14,374.49
			\$14,922.06
			Total

(b) DISBURSEMENTS – THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what foreign principal	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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(c) DISBURSEMENTS – POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or thing of value	Name of political organization	Name of candidate
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SEE
ATTACHMENT
#6

^{10, 11} Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks" and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials ^{12?}
 Yes ☒ No ☐

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

ProExport Colombia

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio or TV broadcasts | <input type="checkbox"/> Magazine or newspaper articles | <input type="checkbox"/> Motion picture films | <input type="checkbox"/> Letters or telegrams |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advertising campaigns | <input type="checkbox"/> Press releases | <input type="checkbox"/> Pamphlets or other publications | <input type="checkbox"/> Lectures or speeches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Internet | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <u>Email</u> | | |

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Officials | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> Libraries |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislators | <input type="checkbox"/> Editors | <input type="checkbox"/> Educational institutions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government agencies | <input type="checkbox"/> Civic groups or associations | <input type="checkbox"/> Nationality groups |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | | |

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- ☒ English ☐ Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

SEE ATTACHED DOCUMENTS

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes ☒ No ☐

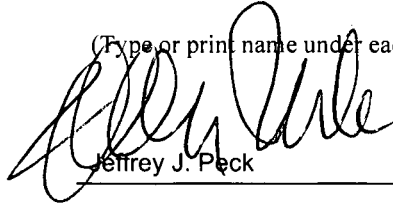
12 The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

VI – EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

6/27/07

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)
Jeffrey J. Peck2007 JUN 28 AM 9:54
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¹³ This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FARA REGISTRATION UNIT
National Security Division
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

NOTICE

Please answer the following questions and return this sheet in triplicate with your Supplemental Statement:

1. Is your answer to Item 16 of Section V (Informational Materials – page 8 of Form CRM-154, formerly Form OBD-64-Supplemental Statement):

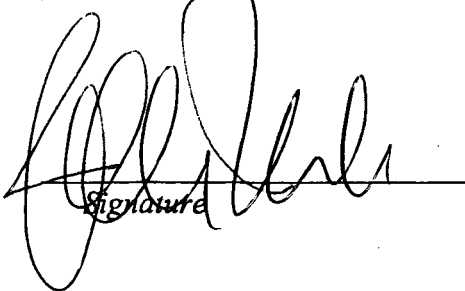
YES X or NO _____

(If your answer to question 1 is "yes" do not answer question 2 of this form.)

2. Do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration:

YES X or NO _____

(If your answer to question 2 is "yes" please forward for our review copies of all material including: films, film catalogs, posters, brochures, press releases, etc. which you have disseminated during the past six months.)


Signature

6/27/07
Date

Jeffrey J. Peck

Please type or print name of
Signatory on the line above

Title

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U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Washington, DC 20530

THIS FORM IS TO BE AN OFFICIAL ATTACHMENT TO YOUR CURRENT SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT -
PLEASE EXECUTE IN TRIPLICATE

SHORT-FORM REGISTRATION INFORMATION SHEET

SECTION A

The Department records list active short-form registration statements for the following persons of your organization filed on the date indicated by each name. If a person is not still functioning in the same capacity directly on behalf of the foreign principal, please show the date of termination.

Short Form List for Registrant: Johnson, Madigan, Peck, Boland & Stewart, Inc.

Last Name	First Name and Other Names	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
Madigan	Peter T.	11/17/2006		
Danvers	William C.	11/17/2006		
Grissom	Janet Mullins	01/19/2007		



U.S. Department of Justice

National Security Division

Washington, DC 20530

SECTION B

In addition to those persons listed in Section A, list below all current employees rendering services directly on behalf of the foreign principals(s) who have not filed short-form registration statements. (Do not list clerks, secretaries, typists or employees in a similar or related capacity). If there is some question as to whether an employee has an obligation to file a short-form, please address a letter to the Registration Unit describing the activities and connection with the foreign principal.

Name	Function	Date Hired
	<i>NOT APPLICABLE</i>	

Signature: *[Signature]*

Date: 6/27/07

Title: Partner

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Q. II – Non-Political Activities
Pro-Export Colombia
12/1/06-5/31/07

Date	Location	Sponsor	Narrative of the activities, including the purpose
1/22/07	1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce Business Coalition	The negotiation and approval of a free trade agreement between the U.S. and Colombia
1/29/07	1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce Business Coalition	The negotiation and approval of a free trade agreement between the U.S. and Colombia
2/12/07	1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce Business Coalition	The negotiation and approval of a free trade agreement between the U.S. and Colombia
3/12/07	1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce Business Coalition	The negotiation and approval of a free trade agreement between the U.S. and Colombia
3/26/07	1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce Business Coalition	The negotiation and approval of a free trade agreement between the U.S. and Colombia
4/15/07	1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce Business Coalition	The negotiation and approval of a free trade agreement between the U.S. and Colombia
4/12/07	1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce Business Coalition	The negotiation and approval of a free trade agreement between the U.S. and Colombia
4/30/07	1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce Business Coalition	The negotiation and approval of a free trade agreement between the U.S. and Colombia
5/4/07	Embassy of Colombia Ambassador's Residence 1520 20 th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Embassy of Colombia	Meeting with various businesses interested in US Colombia Free Trade Agreement.
5/8/07	1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce Business Coalition	The negotiation and approval of a free trade agreement between the U.S. and Colombia
5/22/07	Embassy of Colombia Ambassador's Residence 1520 20 th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Embassy of Colombia	Meeting with US Companies re: US Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement

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Q. II – Non-Political Activities
Executive Office of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashad Al Maktoum
12/1/06-5/31/07

Date	Location	Sponsor	Narrative of the activities, including the purpose
5/15/07	1800 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)	Briefing with His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed and His Highness Sheikh Abdullah Bib Zayed Al Nahyan of the United Arab Emirate and US foreign policy experts.
5/16/07	1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	US Chamber of Commerce	Meeting with number of that do business in the UAE, UAE Government officials and US Government officials. The purpose of the event was to announce the formation of a US-UAE Business Council.

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 ProExport Colombia
 Meetings
 12/1/06-5/31/07

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Kind of political activity	Date of Contact	Name and Title of US Gov. official contacted	Name of media person contacted	Manner in which contact was made - phone, letter, office meeting, lunch	Description of subject matter discussed, incl the bill, resolution, treaty or agency action, by number and title, and any position advocated
Congressional Lobbying	12/4/06	Kirsten Chadwick with Minority Whip Roy Blunt	Not applicable	Office meeting	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	12/5/06	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	12/6/06	Justin McCarthy, Asst. US Trade Representative for Congressional Affairs, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	12/6/06	Leadership Staff, Rep. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House	Not applicable	Phone call	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	12/7/06	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative and Justin McCarthy, Asst. US Trade Representative for Congressional Affairs, USTR,	Not applicable	Phone call	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	1/9/07	Justin McCarthy, Asst. US Trade Representative for Congressional Affairs, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	1/26/07	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative and Justin McCarthy, Asst. US Trade Representative for Congressional Affairs, USTR,	Not applicable	Phone call	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	1/29/07	Sen. Mitch McConnell	Not applicable	Lunch	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	2/19/07	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement

Congressional Lobbying	2/26/07	Justin McCarthy, Asst. US Trade Representative for Congressional Affairs, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	3/20/07	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative and Justin McCarthy, Asst. US Trade Representative for Congressional Affairs, USTR,	Not applicable	Phone call	Visit of Colombian Foreign Minister Plata
Congressional Lobbying	3/20/07	Mike Stokke, Chief of Staff, Rep. Dennis Hastert	Not applicable	Phone call	Visit of Colombian Foreign Minister Plata
Congressional Lobbying	3/27/07	Sarah Ellis, Deputy Assistant USTR – Congressional Affairs	Not applicable	Lunch meeting	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	3/29/07	Business Whip Coalition – Rep. Roy Blunt and Rep. Eric Cantor	Not applicable	Office meeting	Trade agenda for Colombia
Congressional Lobbying	4/5/07	Ian Campbell – Chief of Staff - Rep. Yvette Clarke	Not applicable	Office meeting	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	4/17/07	Simon Limage, Deputy Chief of Staff and Marin Larson (Office of Rep. Ellen Tauscher) and Matt Schumaker, New Democratic Coalition	Not applicable	Office meeting	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	4/17/07	Kimberly Thompson, Legislative Director, Rep. Kevin Brady	Not applicable	Phone call	Visit of Colombian Foreign Minister Plata
Congressional Lobbying	4/18/07	Kimberly Thompson, Legislative Director, Rep. Kevin Brady	Not applicable	Phone call	Visit of Colombian Foreign Minister Plata
Congressional Lobbying	4/18/07	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	Upcoming visit of President Uribe of Colombia
Congressional Lobbying	4/19/07	Rep. Joe Crowley	Not applicable	Office meeting	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	4/19/07	House New Democrats Coalition	Not applicable	Office meeting	Free Trade Agreements for Colombia, Peru and Panama
Congressional Lobbying	4/24/07	Brian Diffell, Policy Analyst, Rep. Roy Blunt	Not applicable	Phone call	Upcoming visit of Colombian President Uribe

Congressional Lobbying	4/24/07	Sam Lancaster, Scheduler, Rep. Dennis Hastert	Not applicable	Phone call	Upcoming visit of Colombian President Uribe
Congressional Lobbying	4/24/07	David Ransom, Senior Communications & Policy Advisor and Mariah Sixkiller, Policy Advisor, Rep. Steny Hoyer	Not applicable	Phone call	Upcoming visit of Colombian President Uribe
Congressional Lobbying	4/24/07	David Ransom, Senior Communications & Policy Advisor, Gina Mahoney and Mariah Sixkiller, Policy Advisor, Rep. Steny Hoyer	Not applicable	Email	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	4/24/07	Miles Lackey, Senior Advisor, House Rules Committee	Not applicable	Office meeting	Upcoming visit of Colombian President Uribe
Congressional Lobbying	4/24/07	Miles Lackey, Senior Advisor, House Rules Committee	Not applicable	Email	Upcoming visit of Colombian President Uribe
Congressional Lobbying	4/24/07	Peter Quilter, House Foreign Affairs Committee	Not applicable	Email	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	4/24/07	Jason Steinbaum, Staff Director, House Foreign Affairs Committee	Not applicable	Email	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	4/24/07	Sophia King, Legislative Director, Rep. Gregory Meeks	Not applicable	Email	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	4/24/07	Michael Torra, Chief of Staff, Rep. Linda Sanchez	Not applicable	Email	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	4/24/07	Gabriel Trevino, Legislative Assistant, Rep. Albio Sires	Not applicable	Email	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	4/24/07	Mira Kogen, Legislative Assistant, Rep. Ron Klein	Not applicable	Email	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	4/24/07	Mark Walker, House Foreign Affairs Committee	Not applicable	Email	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	4/24/07	Randy Duval, Senior Policy Advisor, Sen. Harry Reid	Not applicable	Office meeting	Upcoming visit of Colombian President Uribe

Congressional Lobbying	4/30/07	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	Upcoming visit of Colombian President Uribe
Congressional Lobbying	5/1/07	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	Upcoming visit of Colombian President Uribe
Congressional Lobbying	5/1/07	Rep. Kevin Brady, US House of Representatives	Not applicable	Office meeting	Visit of Colombian Foreign Minister Plata and US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/1/07	Brett Boyles, Chief of Staff, Sen. Trent Lott	Not applicable	Phone call	Visit of Colombian President Uribe w/Senator Lott
Congressional Lobbying	5/2/07	Sen. Trent Lott	Not applicable	Office meeting	Visit w/Colombian President Uribe and US Colombian Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/3/07	Tim Reif, Chief Trade Counsel, House Ways and Means Committee, Subcommittee on Trade	Not applicable	Phone call	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/3/07	Rep. Roy Blunt	Not applicable	Office meeting	Visit w/Colombian President Uribe re US Colombian Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/3/07	Rep. David Dreier	Not applicable	Office meeting	Visit w/Colombian President Uribe re US Colombian Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/3/07	Rep. Dan Burton	Not applicable	Office meeting	Visit w/Colombian President Uribe re US Colombian Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/3/07	Rep. Tim McCrery	Not applicable	Office meeting	Visit w/Colombian President Uribe re US Colombian Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/4/07	Rich Verma, Senior National Security Affairs Advisor, Sen. Harry Reid	Not applicable	Phone call	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/4/07	Mariah Sixkiller, Policy Advisor, Rep. Steny Hoyer	Not applicable	Email	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional	5/6/07	Demetrios J. Marantis, Chief International Trade Counsel, Committee on Finance	Not applicable	Email	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/7/07	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/8/07	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement

Congressional Lobbying	5/9/07	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/15/07	Dominic Ngyuen, Legislative Assistant, Rep. Patrick Kennedy	Not applicable	Office meeting	Plan Colombia and the US-Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/23/07	Rich Verma, Senior National Security Affairs Advisor, Sen. Harry Reid	Not applicable	Office meeting	Plan Colombia and the US-Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/24/07	Mike Harney, and Dominic Ngyuen, Legislative Assistants, Rep. Patrick Kennedy	Not applicable	Office meeting	Plan Colombia and the US-Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/24/07	Shelly Stoneman, Legislative Director, Rep. Steven R. Rothman	Not applicable	Phone call	Plan Colombia
Congressional Lobbying	5/25/07	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	US Colombia Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/30/07	Mike Castellano, Trade Policy Counsel, Sen. Harry Reid	Not applicable	Phone call	Andean Trade Preference Act

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Q.12 – Political Activities
Executive Office of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al
Meetings
12/1/06-5/31/07

Kind of political activity	Date of Contact	Name and Title of US Gov. official contacted	Name of media person contacted	Manner in which contact was made – phone, letter, office meeting, lunch	Description of subject matter discussed, incl the bill, resolution, treaty or agency action, by number and title, and any position advocated
Congressional Lobbying	1/22/07	Christopher Padilla, Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, US Department of Commerce	Not applicable	Phone call	United Arab Emirate Export Control Laws
Congressional Lobbying	2/1/07	David McCormick, Deputy National Security Advisor for International Economic Affairs, The White House	Not applicable	Phone call	Visit of Sheikha Lubna Al Qasimi
Congressional Lobbying	2/2/07	Dr. Jeffrey T. Bergner, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, US State Department	Not applicable	Phone call	Dubai human rights and labor
Congressional Lobbying	2/8/07	Jeffrey Krilla, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, US State Department	Not applicable	Phone call	State Department Human Rights Report on Dubai
Congressional Lobbying	2/12/07	Randy Fort, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, US State Department	Not applicable	Lunch	General impressions of Dubai
Congressional Lobbying	2/21/07	Mike Kostiw, Senate Armed Services Committee	Not applicable	Office meeting	General discussion of the US-Dubai relationship and the strategic importance of the relationship between the two countries.
Congressional Lobbying	3/5/07	Jeffrey Krilla, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, US State Department	Not applicable	Phone call	Dubai human rights issues
Congressional Lobbying	3/9/07	Paul Grove, Senate Appropriations Committee	Not applicable	Office meeting	General discussion of the US-Dubai relationship and the strategic importance of the relationship between the two countries.

Congressional Lobbying	3/12/07	David McCormick, Deputy National Security Advisor for International Economic Affairs, The White House	Not applicable	Phone call	Visit of Sheikha Lubna Al Qasimi
Congressional Lobbying	3/26/07	Cong. Peter King, U.S. House of Representatives	Not applicable	Lunch meeting	General discussion of Dubai Ports, and the pending financial transactions that are subject to CIFIUS.
Congressional Lobbying	3/29/07	Sarah Ellis, Deputy Assistant USTR Representative, Congressional Affairs, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	TECOM Investment/US-UAE Free Trade Agreement negotiations
Congressional Lobbying	4/6/07	Christopher Padilla, Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, US Department of Commerce	Not applicable	Phone call	United Arab Emirate Export Control Laws
Congressional Lobbying	4/17/07	Simon Limage, Chief of Staff and Marin Larson (Rep. Ellen Tauscher) and Matt Schumaker, New Democratic Coalition	Not applicable	Office meeting	US-Dubai/UAE relations.
Congressional Lobbying	4/20/07	Christopher Padilla, Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, US Department of Commerce	Not applicable	Phone call	United Arab Emirate Export Control Laws
Congressional Lobbying	5/7/07	Christopher Padilla, Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, US Department of Commerce	Not applicable	Phone call	United Arab Emirate Export Control Laws
Congressional Lobbying	5/15/07	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	US-UAE Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/17/07	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	US-UAE Free Trade Agreement

Congressional Lobbying	5/21/07	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative, USTR and Justin McCarthy, Asst. US Trade Representative for Congressional Affairs, USTR	Not applicable	Office meeting	US-UAE Free Trade Agreement
Congressional Lobbying	5/23/07	John Veroneau, Deputy US Trade Representative, USTR	Not applicable	Phone call	US-UAE Free Trade Agreement

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Answer to Q. 14 (a) Receipts-Monies

Set forth below are the details separately for the ProExport Colombia and the Executive Office of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashad Al of monies received for the period 12/1/06-5/31/07.

ProExport Colombia:

Date	From Whom	Purpose	Amount
12/20/06	Export Promotion Trust Fund, Embassy of Colombia	Fees for services rendered and expense reimbursement	\$51,000.00
3/20/07	Export Promotion Trust Fund, Embassy of Colombia	Fees for services rendered and expense reimbursement	\$37,000.00
4/19/07	Export Promotion Trust Fund, Embassy of Colombia	Fees for services rendered and expense reimbursement	\$37,000.00
4/19/07	Export Promotion Trust Fund, Embassy of Colombia	Fees for services rendered and expense reimbursement	\$37,000.00
5/23/07	Export Promotion Trust Fund, Embassy of Colombia	Fees for services rendered and expense reimbursement	\$74,000.00
		Total	\$236,000.00

Executive Office of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashad Al:

Date	From Whom	Purpose	Amount
3/5/07	DLA Piper US LLP	Fees for services rendered and expense reimbursement	\$105,000.00
4/24/07	DLA Piper US LLP	Fees for services rendered and expense reimbursement	\$210,000.00
5/21/07	DLA Piper US LLP	Fees for services rendered and expense reimbursement	\$ 70,000
		Total	\$385,000.00

Political Contributions
12/1/06-5/31/07

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Name of Political Organization</u>	<u>Name of Candidate</u>
Bill Danvers	12/7/2006	\$250.00	Melissa Bean for Congress	Melissa Bean
Bill Danvers	12/7/2006	\$250.00	Baron Hill for Congress	Baron Hill
Bill Danvers	4/25/2007	\$250.00	All America PAC	Evan Bayh
Bill Danvers	5/9/2007	\$250.00	Lynch for Congress	Stephen Lynch
Bill Danvers	5/23/2007	\$500.00	Leahy for Vermont	Patrick Leahy
Peter Madigan	12/18/2006	\$2,100.00	The Exploratory Committee	John McCain
Peter Madigan	1/29/2007	\$2,000.00	McConnell Senate Committee	Mitch McConnell
Peter Madigan	2/21/2007	\$4,600.00	Collins for Senator	Susan Collins
Peter Madigan	2/28/2007	\$1,000.00	First State PAC	Tom Carper
Peter Madigan	4/17/2007	\$4,600.00	Team Sununu	John Sununu
Peter Madigan	5/9/2007	\$1,000.00	Trent Lott for Mississippi	Trent Lott
Peter Madigan	5/10/2007	\$5,000.00	Straight Talk America PAC	John McCain
Janet Mullins Grissom	1/29/2007	\$2,300.00	McConnell for Senate	Mitch McConnell
Janet Mullins Grissom	2/2/2007	\$1,000.00	Coleman for Senate	Norm Coleman
Janet Mullins Grissom	3/7/2007	\$500.00	Eric PAC	Eric Cantor
Janet Mullins Grissom	3/15/2007	\$2,300.00	McCain 2008	John McCain
Janet Mullins Grissom	3/18/2007	\$5,000.00	McConnell Majority Committee	Mitch McConnell
Janet Mullins Grissom	3/26/2007	\$500.00	Pete King for Congress	Pete King
Janet Mullins Grissom	3/28/2007	\$1,000.00	Northup/Hoover (Gubernatorial)	Anne Northup
Janet Mullins Grissom	4/17/2007	\$1,000.00	Team Sununu	John Sununu

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ProExport Colombia Documents Disseminated

White Paper	Myths and Facts About Accusations Against President Álvaro Uribe
PowerPoint	Plan Colombia: A Bipartisan Success Story
Presentation	
Colombia	Embajada de Colombia
Communique	
Flyer	Plan Colombia: A Bipartisan Success Story
The Economist	America and Colombia – How to boost the coca crop
article	
Washington	Help Colombia – Álvaro Uribe Gets Blamed for the Success of His Own
Post article	Reform

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Myths and Facts About Accusations Against President Álvaro Uribe

During a debate in Colombia's Congress on April 17th, one of President Alvaro Uribe's staunchest political adversaries, Senator and former guerrilla member Gustavo Petro, from the left-wing Polo Democrático political party, made serious allegations against the President regarding his ties to paramilitary groups. Those allegations are false. Below are some of the accusations made against President Uribe by Senator Petro, and the truth behind them.

Myth: Senator Petro stated that in the mid 1980's paramilitary leaders met in the President's farm to plot the murder of several opponents.

Fact: There was a murder on the Uribe ranch in 1983, but the victim was the President's father. During this episode, the FARC Marxist guerrillas also wounded his brother, Santiago Uribe, and attempted to kidnap his sister Maria Isabel Uribe. The ranch, originally purchased in 1977, was attacked again by the same guerrillas in 1986, who burned the house and killed the ranch's administrator. The Uribes sold the ranch in July 1996 after several years of being unoccupied and no longer being used by the family.

The alleged paramilitary activity claimed by Petro that was supposedly conducted from the Uribe ranch is false. The President did not occupy the ranch at the time it was alleged to have been used by the paramilitaries. The April 23rd edition of *Semana*, Colombia's leading news magazine, stated in an analysis of these charges that "none of these accusations incriminate the President directly, and the evidence provided by Petro is insufficient".

Myth: Senator Petro also accused the President's brother, Santiago Uribe, of involvement with paramilitary groups.

Fact: Santiago Uribe voluntarily testified before the Justice system in 1986, and no charges have been brought against him.

Johnson Madigan Peck is a registrant under the Foreign Agents Registration Act and has distributed these materials on behalf of the Government of Colombia. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

Myth: Senator Petro stated that Governor Uribe knowingly authorized civilians who later became paramilitary leaders to create 13 Convivir organizations.

Fact: The formation of Convivir organizations was allowed pursuant to law in 1993 as legal private security groups, under public force's supervision, to counter illegally- armed groups that were then rampant. Senator Petro specifically referred to a number of cases in which the Convivir years later morphed into paramilitary operations. Of these, one Convivir never received governmental authorization, and eight were cancelled by then-Governor Uribe because of questions surrounding their operations. Four others mentioned by the Senator were located outside the Governor's state of Antioquia, and therefore were not under Uribe's jurisdiction.

Myth: Senator Petro alleged that a State Government helicopter flew over the zone where a paramilitary massacre was taking place during President Uribe's tenure as Governor.

Fact: The state of Antioquia owned two helicopters when the Aro massacre took place: a medical helicopter and another for the use of the Governor. There is no evidence that either of these helicopters was in the area. The *Semana* article referenced above concluded that this allegation is ludicrous.

The Truth About Colombia

In his five years in office, President Álvaro Uribe has instituted a series of reforms, initiatives and policies to move Colombia towards peace, security and prosperity. His Government has fostered an era of increasing civil tranquility and economic expansion. All of these efforts have been made in the context of transparent, democratic governance –a commitment President Uribe maintains vigilantly. President Uribe has earned unprecedented popularity levels among Colombians for his leadership in democratic reforms, combating drug trafficking and drug-related violence, increasing security and encouraging economic development.

In the midst of the government led demobilization process, progress on the economic, security and social investment fronts offer millions of Colombians a chance at a better life. In the words of the March 16th editorial of *The Washington Post*, "Mr. Uribe is immensely popular in Colombia because he has greatly reduced homicides and

kidnappings while overseeing rapid economic growth". The President's popularity at home remains undaunted by his opponents' attacks.

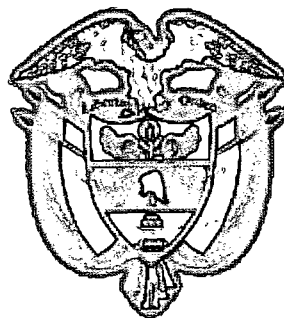
The revelations about the links between politicians and paramilitaries, which are being investigated by the judicial system, are "paradoxically", as was said by *The Economist* on February 22nd, "a result of one of Mr. Uribe's successes. He persuaded the 30,000 paramilitaries to demobilize. Some of their leaders are now testifying about their past acts."

In its March 24th edition, *The Economist* concluded that because of President Uribe's demobilization policy, the Colombian President deserves U. S. support. "After four years in which he transformed his country, Alvaro Uribe is running into problems. Some of them are symptoms of success."

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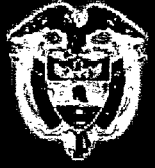
Johnson, Madigan, Peck is a registrant under the Foreign Agents Registration Act and has distributed these materials on behalf of Government of Colombia. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

PLAN COLOMBIA: A BIPARTISAN SUCCESS STORY



Libertad y Orden

Ministry of Defense
Republic of Colombia



Ministry of Defense
Republic of Colombia

1. The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful?

- Progress against drug trafficking and terrorism
- Strengthening of human rights
- Social and economic development

2. The new bilateral cooperation under a comprehensive strategy

3. A reduction imperils our mutual success

4. Conclusions

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Republic of Colombia

The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful?

Areas of bilateral support for security

- **Sustainability of military and police operations against narco-terrorism**
- **Reestablishment of military and police presence in all municipalities**
- **Strengthening of:**
 - Eradication Program
 - Air, maritime, riverine and land interdiction capabilities
 - Air medical evacuation capacities
 - Intelligence and communications
- **Improvement of:**
 - Infrastructure for the fight against drug trafficking and terrorism
 - Air mobility
 - The logistics synergy system (SILOG)



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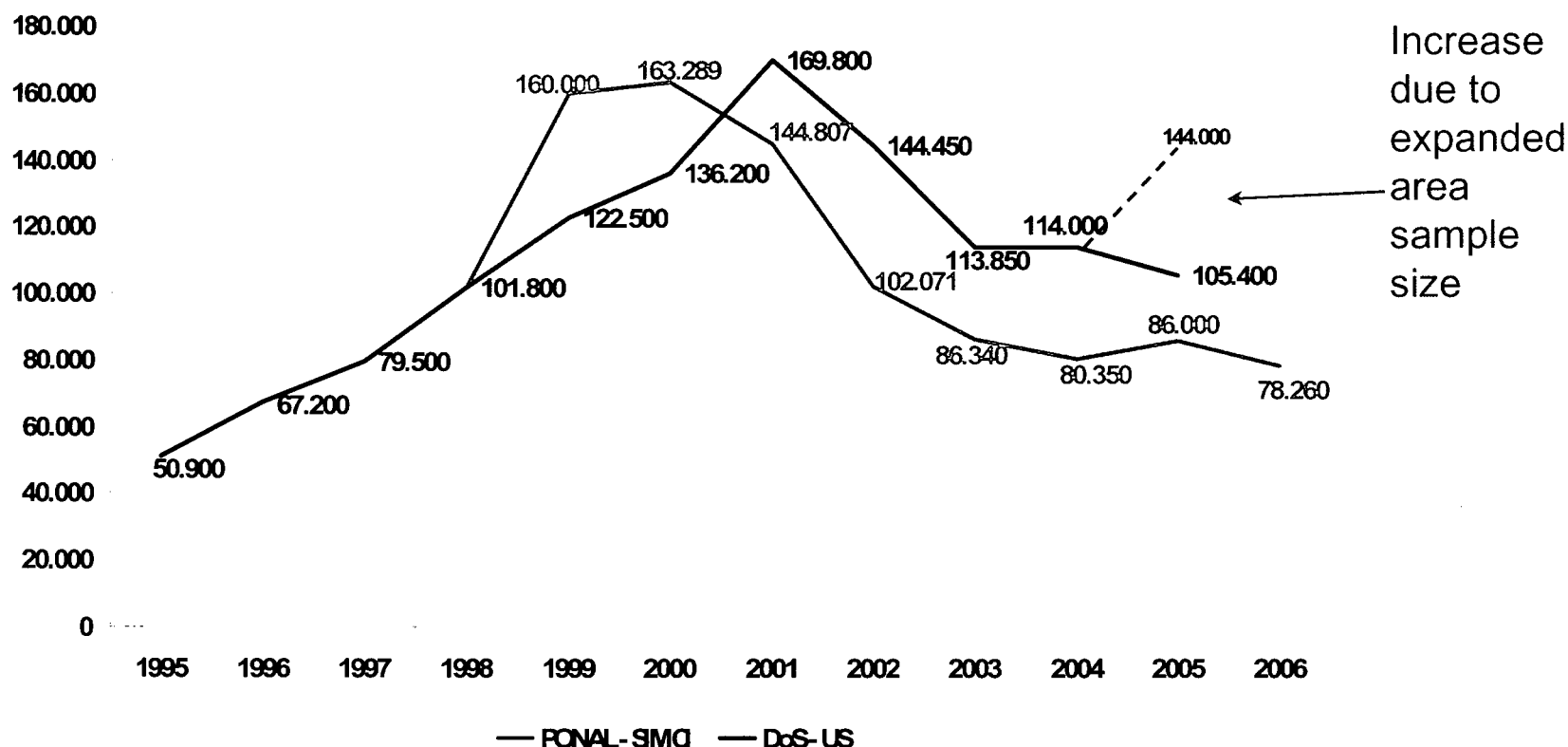
1. The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful?
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The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful? Progress against drug trafficking and terrorism

Hectares of Coca Crops in Colombia



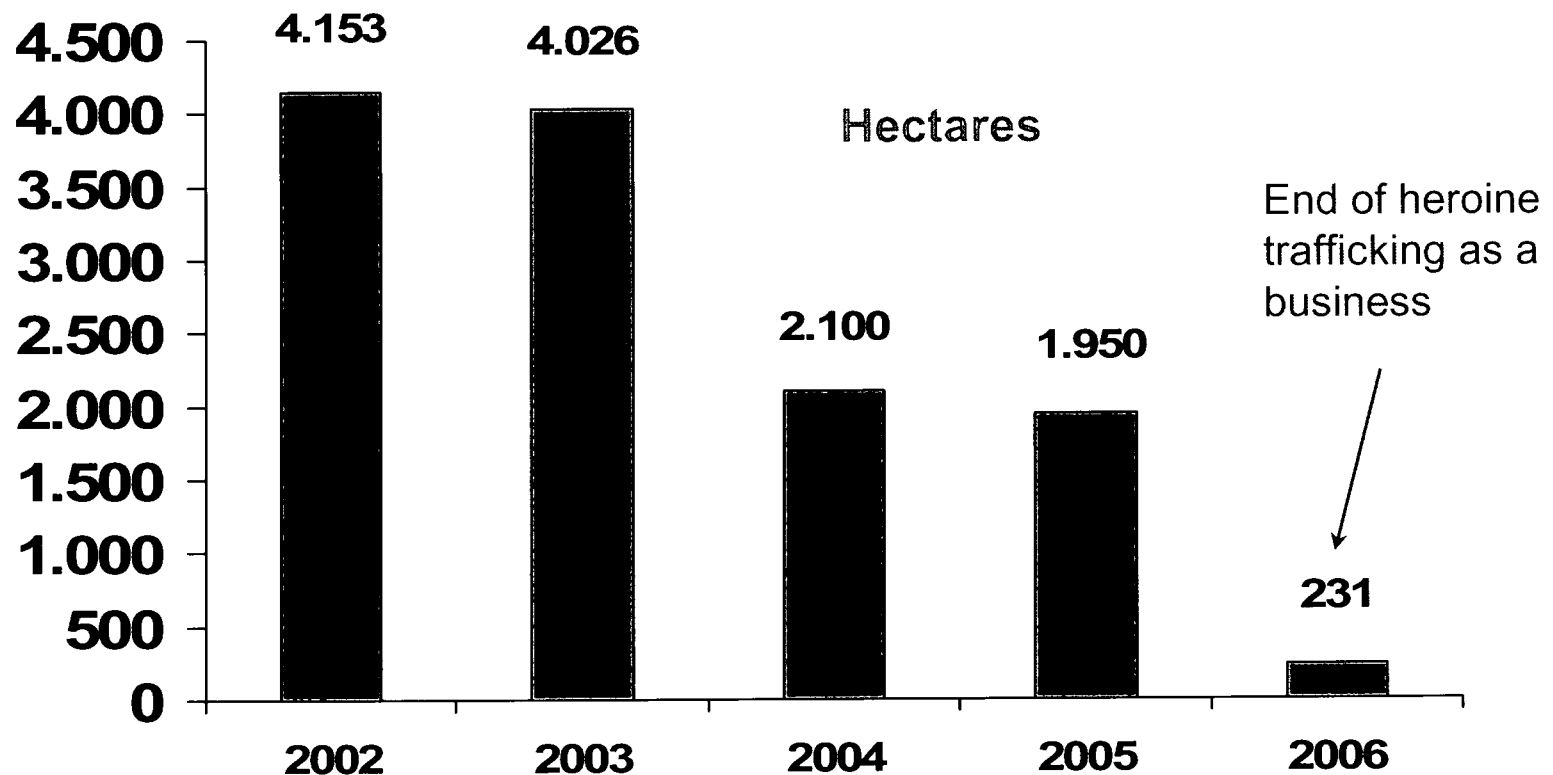
The Colombian Government signed an agreement with SIMCI (Monitoring System of Illicit Crops) and as such is the official data for illicit crop detection in Colombia. / *This estimate is still being revised by the UNODC. /Source: Dirección Antinarcóticos PONAL; Dirección Nal Estupefacientes, Department of State U.S.; SIMCI, June 2006.



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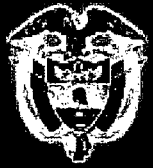
The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful? Progress against drug trafficking and terrorism

Poppy Crops



We are helping Afghanistan thanks to our successful results.

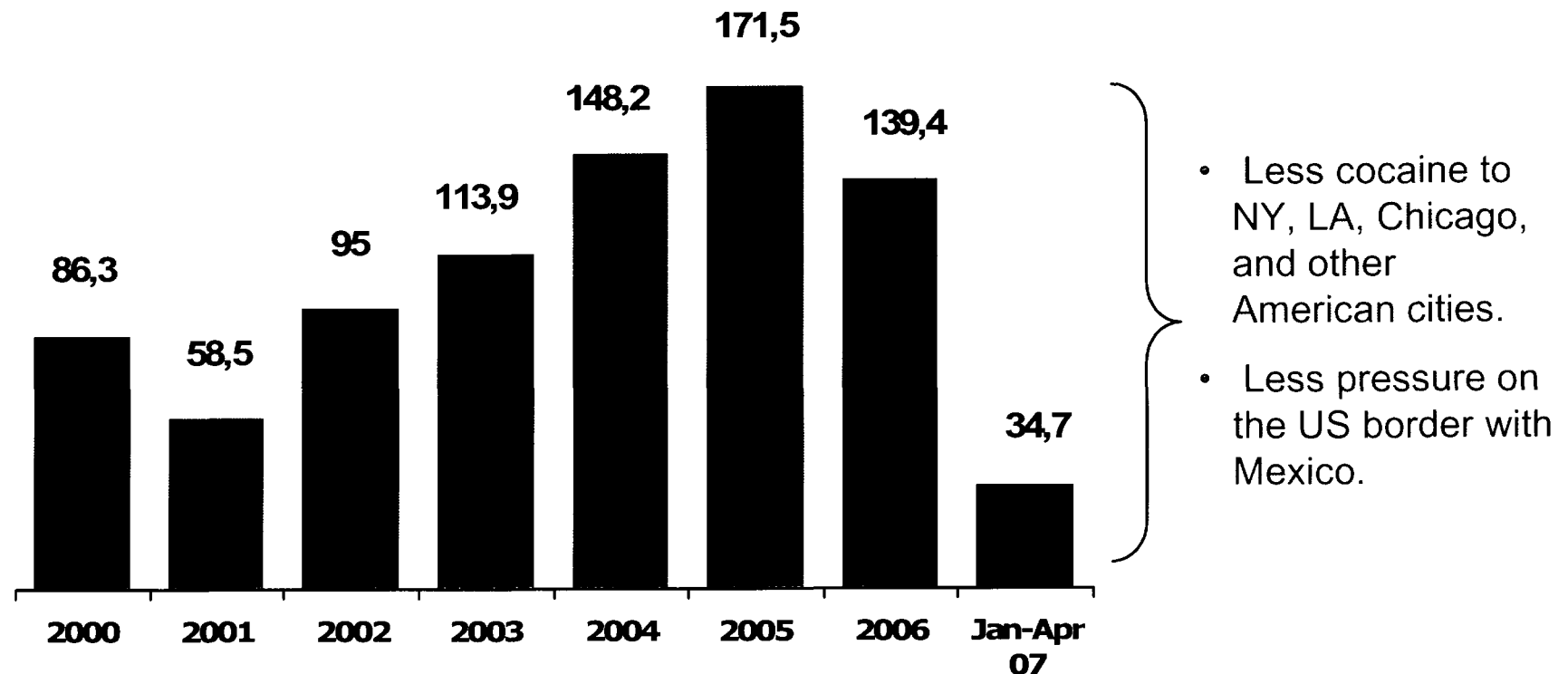
Source: Sistema de Información de Drogas de Colombia, Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia. January 30, 2007.



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The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful? Progress against drug trafficking and terrorism

Increase in tons of cocaine seized

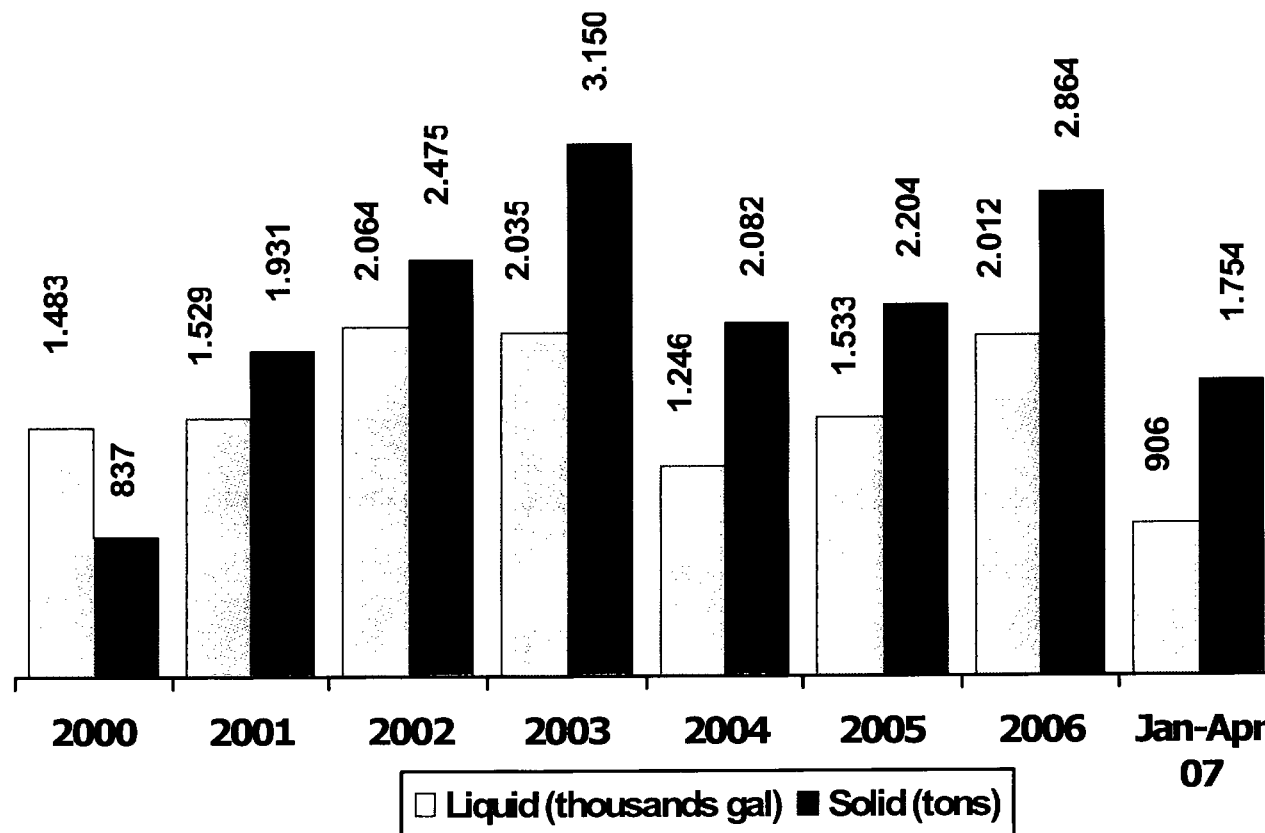


Since 2000 768,9 tons of cocaine, with an estimated value of US\$ 20.3 billion, have been seized.

Source: Comando General FF.MM y Centro de Investigaciones Criminológicas de la Policía Nacional.



Seizure of precursors and chemicals



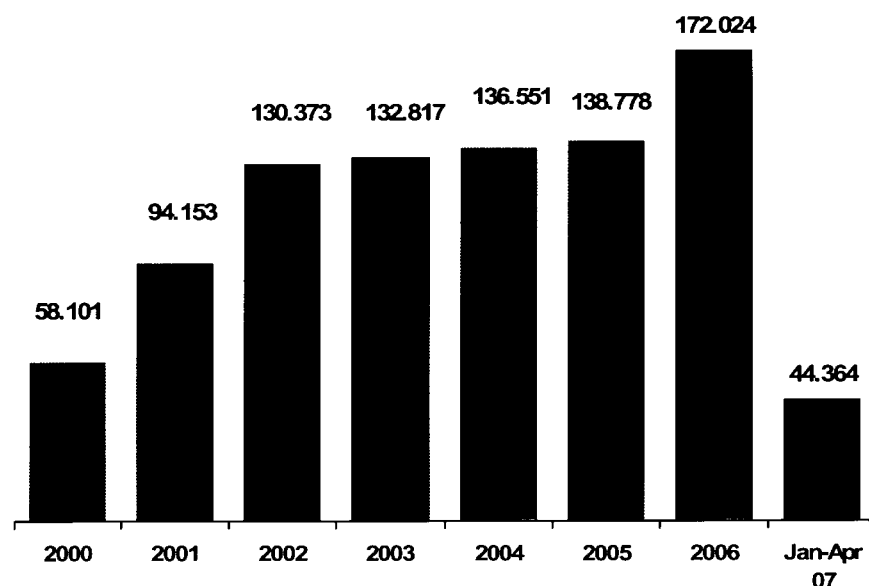
These materials are primarily imported from developed countries



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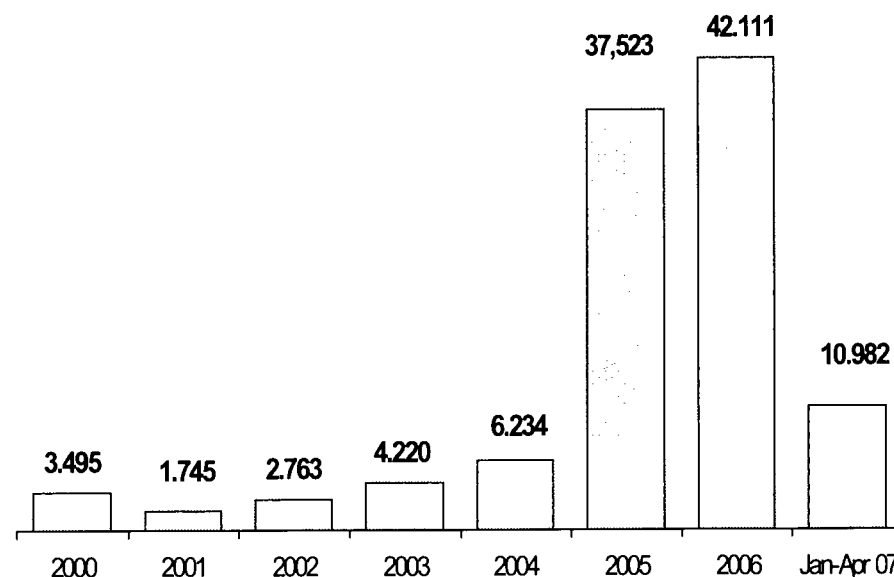
The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful? Progress against drug trafficking and terrorism

Sprayed hectares of coca crops



Source: Dirección de Antinarcóticos PONAL;
Comando General FF.MM. May 2007

Manual eradication of coca crops



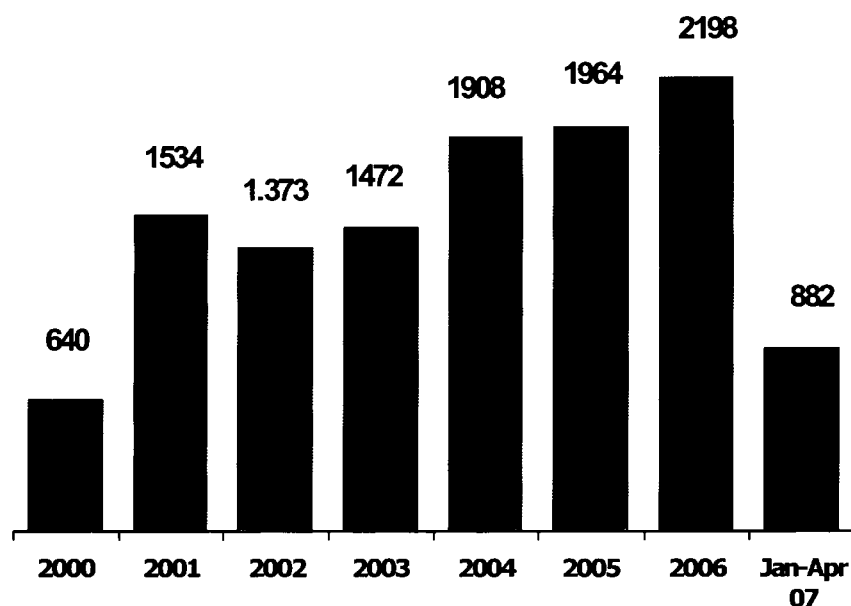
Source: Sistema de Información de Drogas de Colombia,
Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia. January 30, 2007



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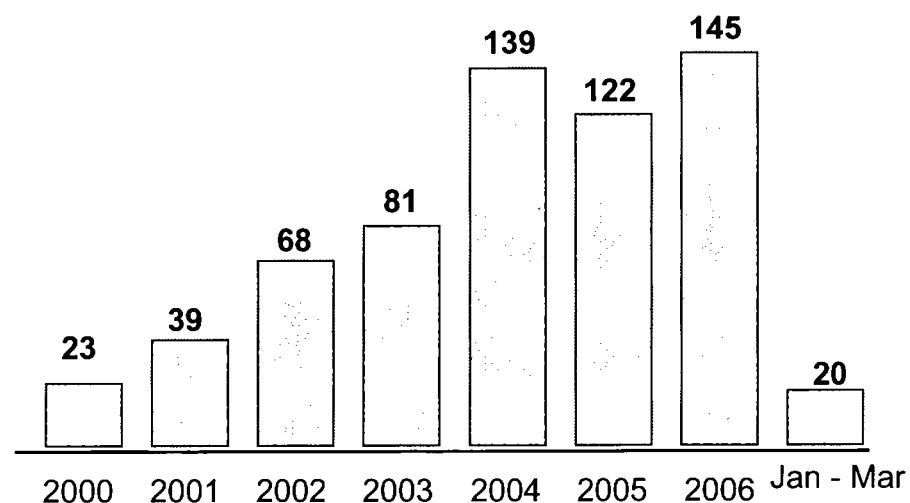
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Number of laboratories destroyed



Source: Armed Forces General Command and National Police Center for Criminal Investigation.

Approved extraditions



Source: Minister of Justice, January 2007



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The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful? Progress against drug trafficking and terrorism

Hypothesis: Why coca price might be decreasing?

Demand side:

- Consumption increase of methamphetamines and amphetamines (substitute goods).

Supply side:

- Marketing strategy to capture new young consumers (loss leader).
- New cocaine producers in the market (other than Colombia).
- Reduction of quality and purity.

A deeper study of the market is necessary. It is clear that Colombia has made progress in all the indicators it is responsible for the fight against terrorism and narco trafficking.

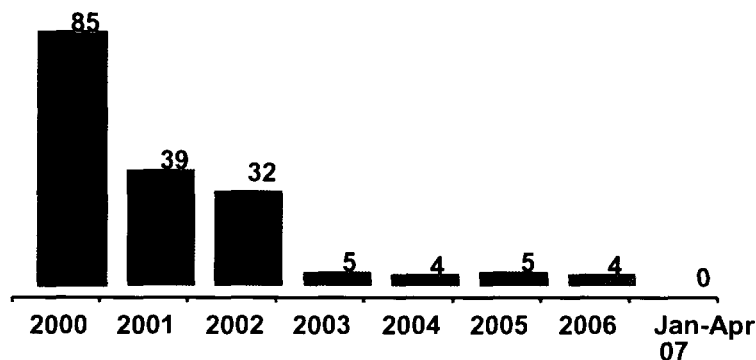
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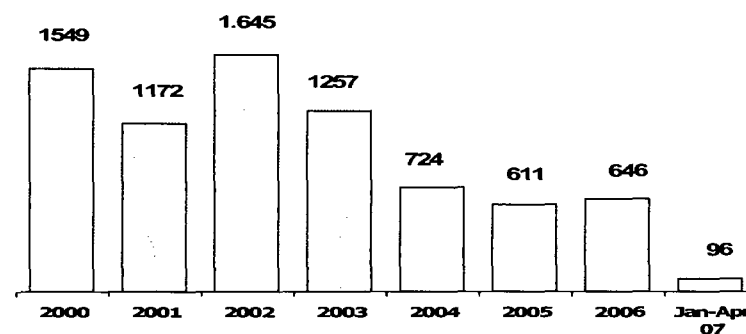
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The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful? Progress against drug trafficking and terrorism

Attacks to towns

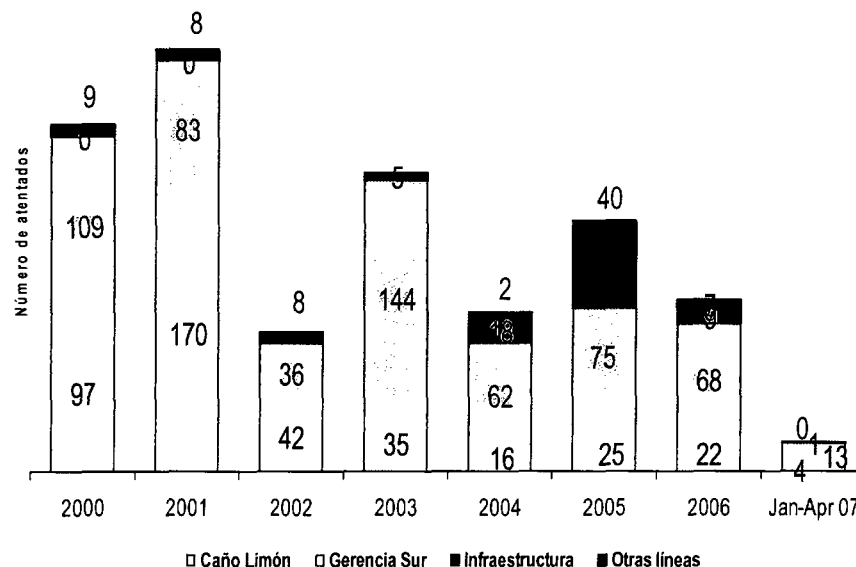


Terrorist Actions



Attacks to oil pipelines

Source 1: Observatorio de DDHH y DIH,
Vicepresidencia de la República y CIC. / Source 2:
CGFM, CIC, ISA ECOPETROL / Source 3:
ECOPETROL, May 2007.

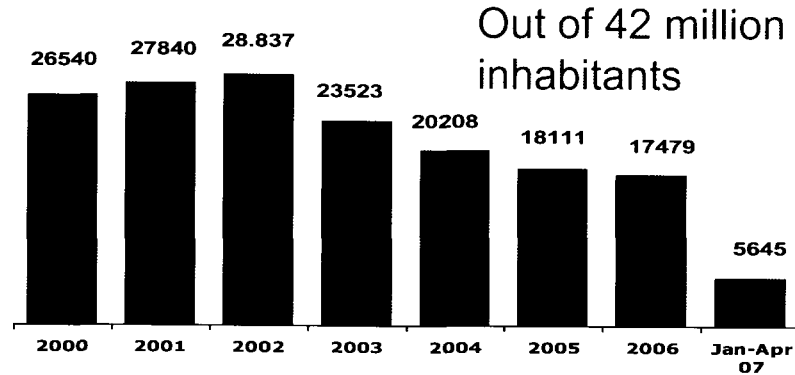




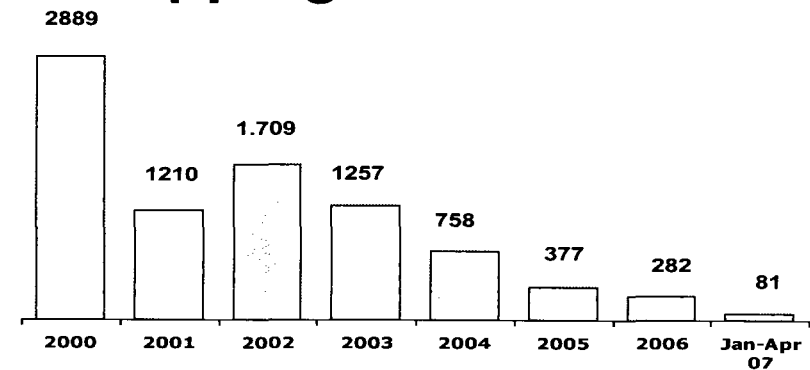
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The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful? Progress against drug trafficking and terrorism

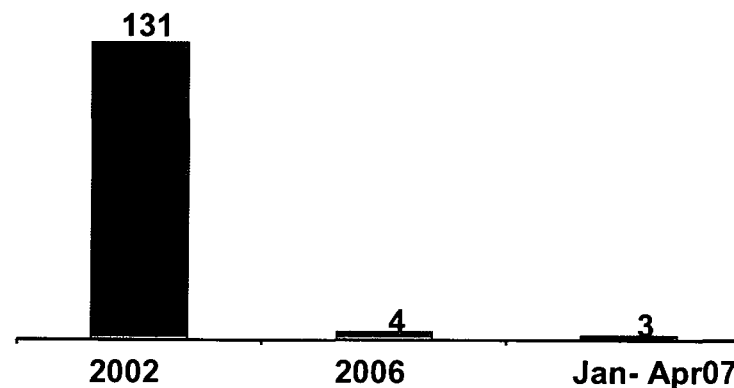
Homicides



Kidnapping



Mayors Threatened and forced to Leave their Municipalities



Source 1: CIC – DIJIN Policía Nacional - April de 2007. / Source 2: FONDELIBERTAD, April of 2007. / Source 3: Federación Nacional de Municipios.



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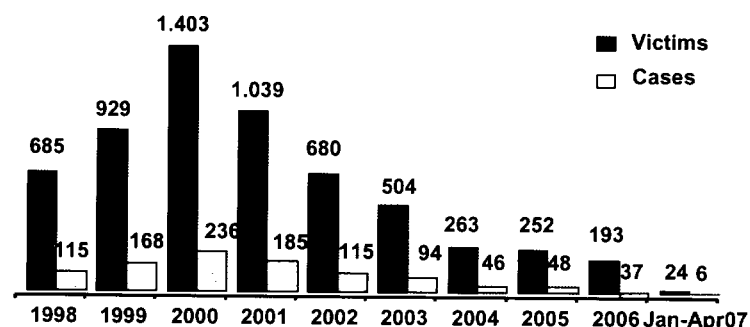
1. The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful?
 - Progress against drug trafficking and terrorism
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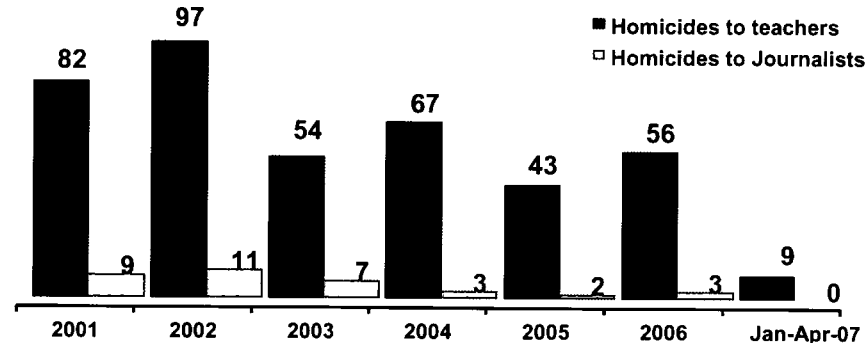
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The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful? Strengthening of human rights

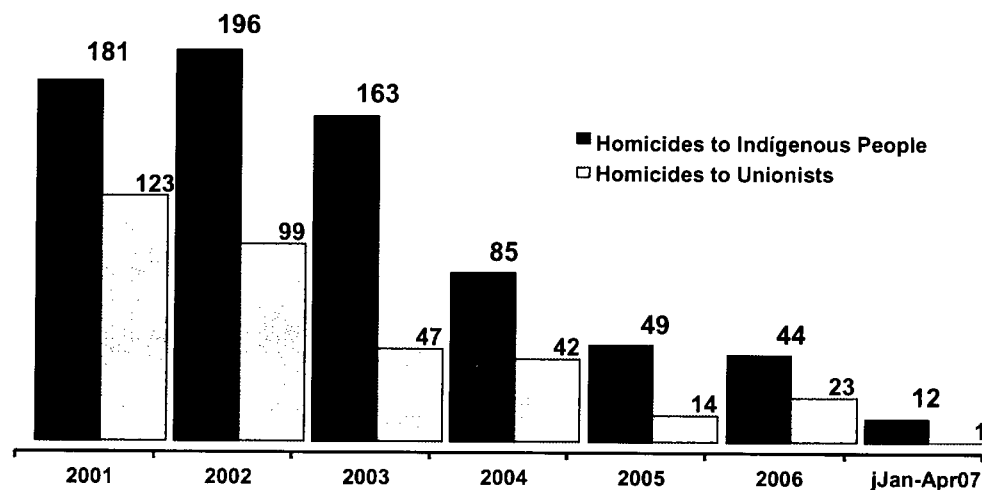
Reduction in the number
of cases and victims of massacres



Reduction in the number of teachers
and journalists murdered



Reduction in the murder of indigenous peoples and trade unionists



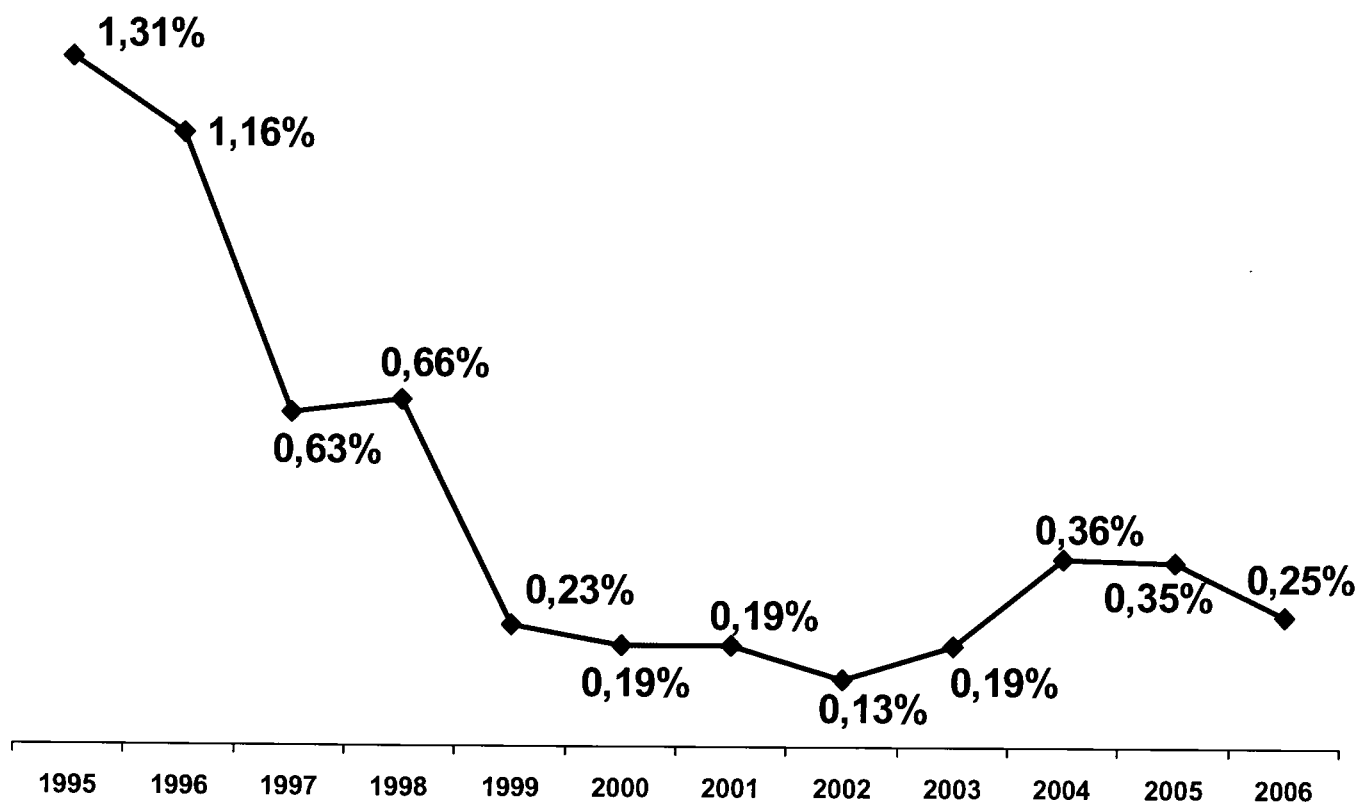
Source 1: Centro de Investigaciones
Criminológicas de la Policía Nacional. /
Source 2 and 3: Observatorio del Programa
Presidencial de DDHH y DIH,
Vicepresidencia de la República.



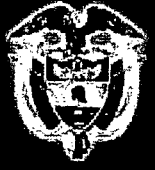
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The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful? Strengthening of human rights

Human Rights complaints (to a Civilian Ombudsman) as a % of active duty Military and Policemen



Source 1: Procuraduría General de la Nación – Comando General FF.MM.



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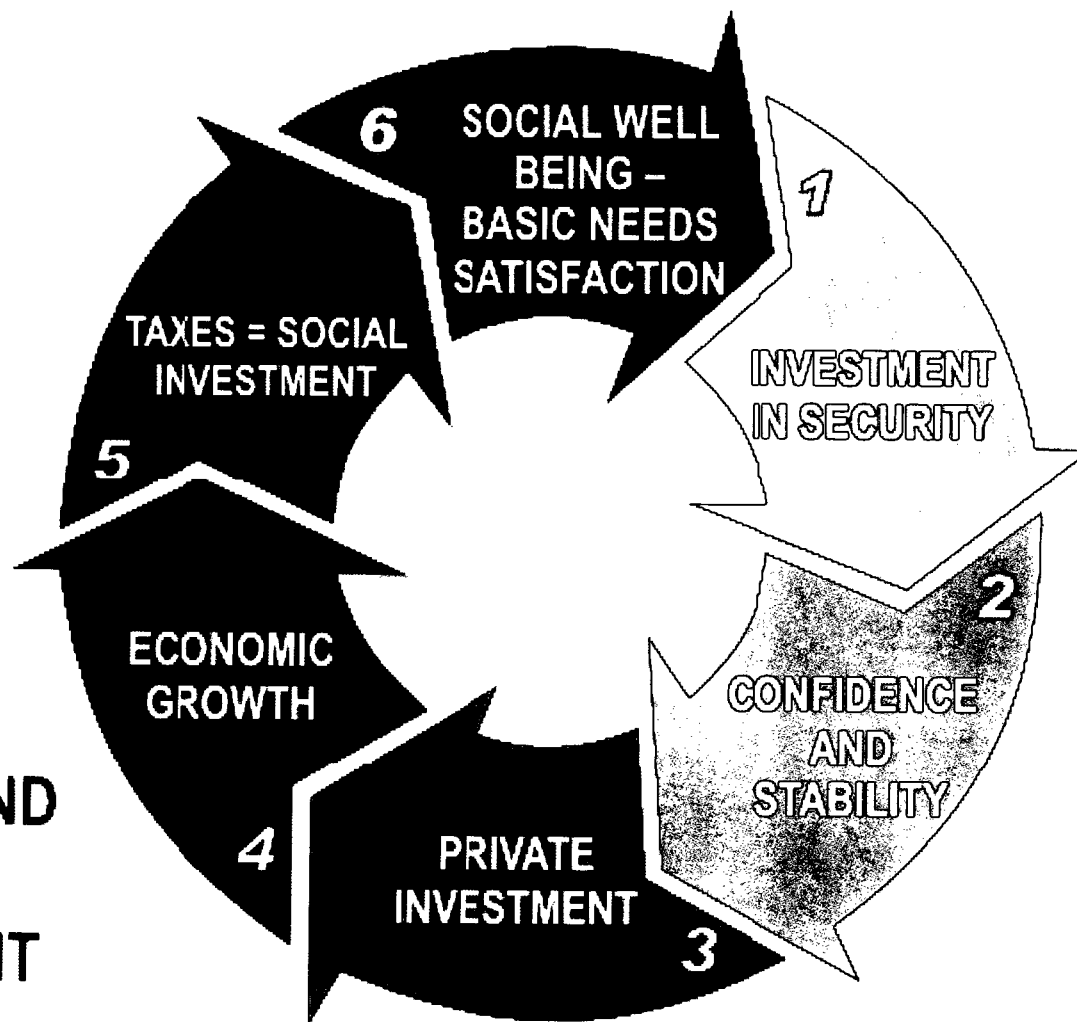


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The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful? Social and economic development

SECURITY

**ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT**

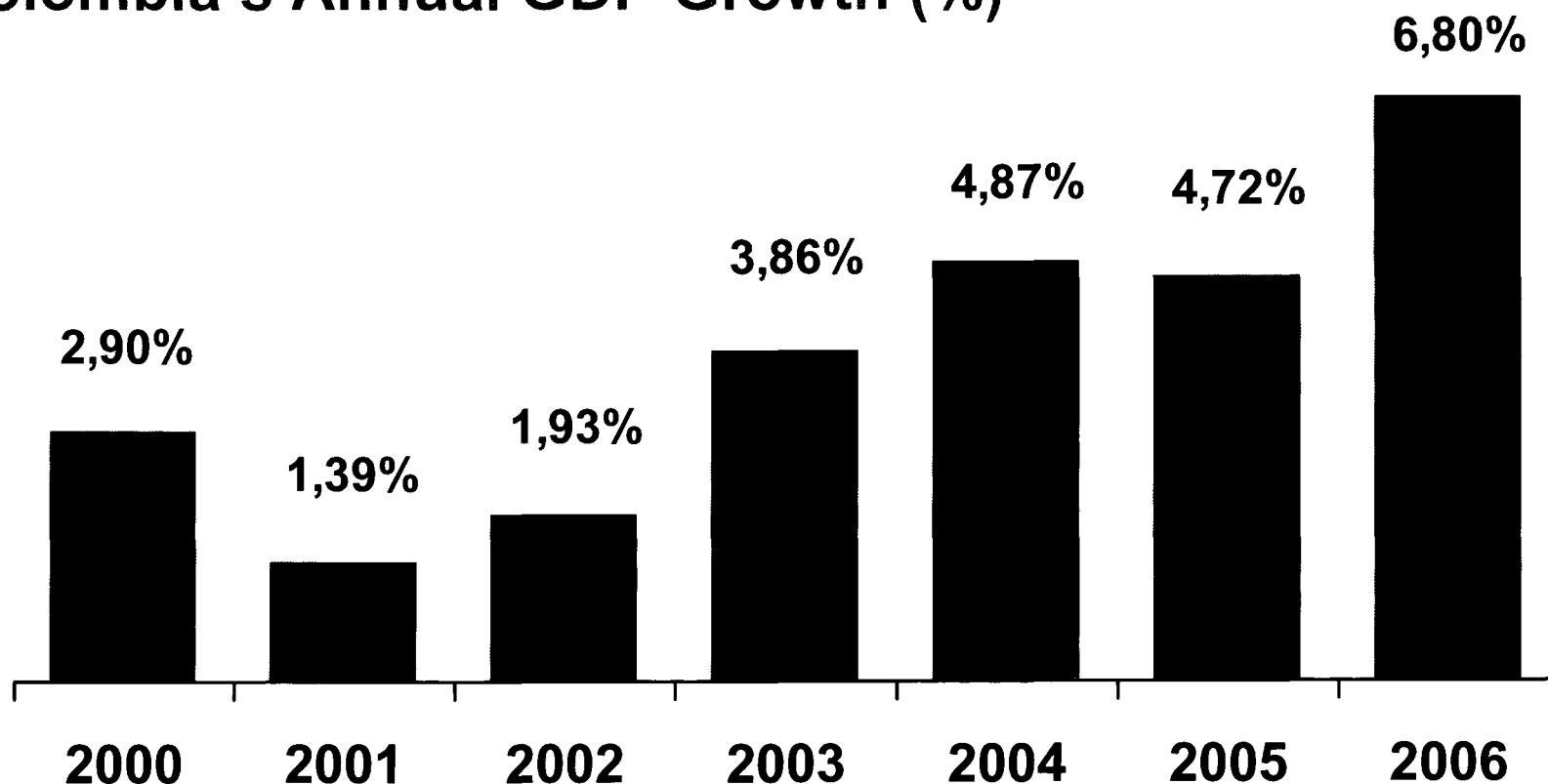




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The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful? Social and economic development

Colombia's Annual GDP Growth (%)



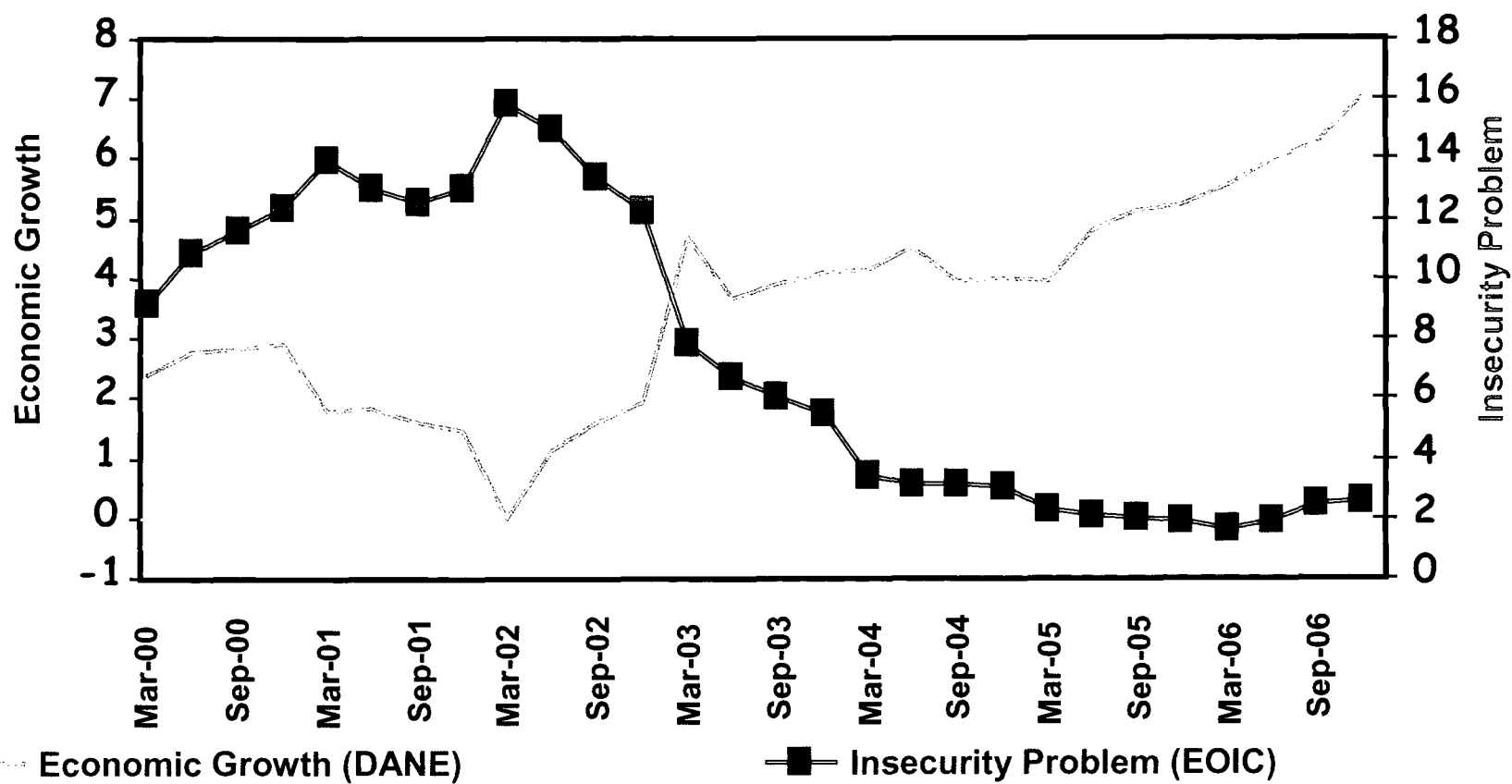
Source 1: DNP - Departamento Nacional de Planeación.



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The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful? Social and economic development

Economic growth and security

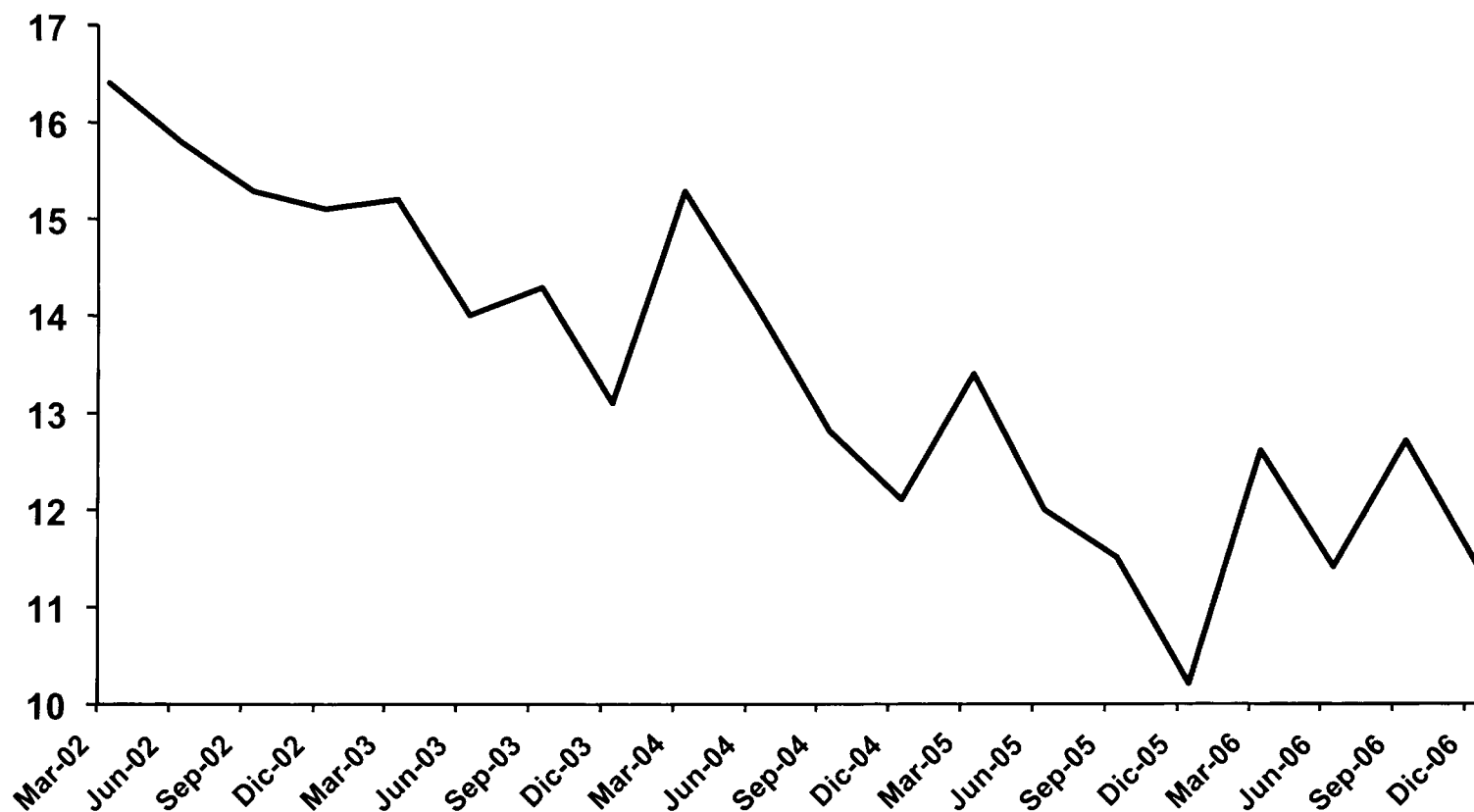




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The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful? Social and economic development

Unemployment Rate



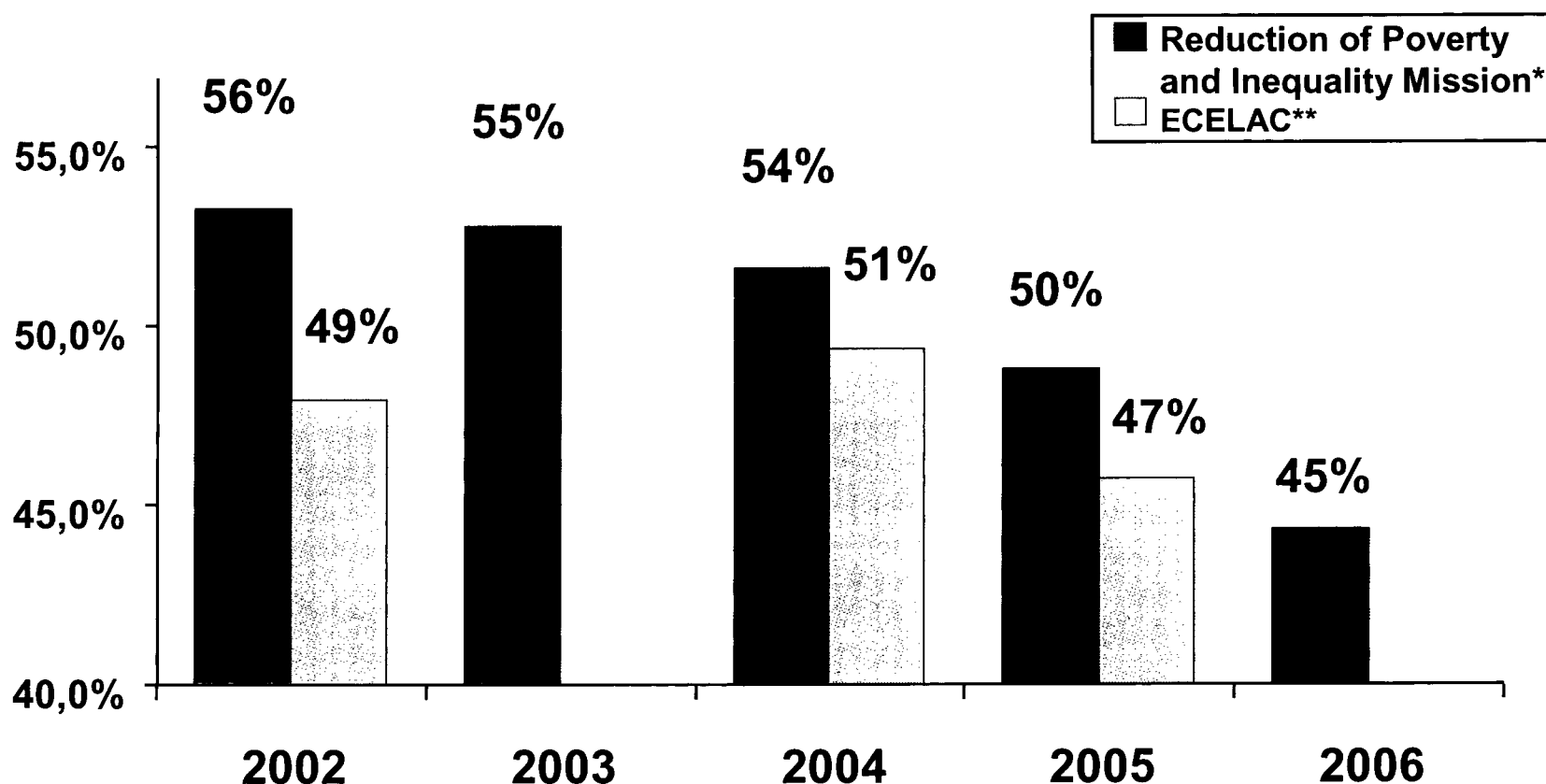
Source 1: DANE



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The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful? Social and economic development

National Poverty Rate



* World Bank and IADB supported / ** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean



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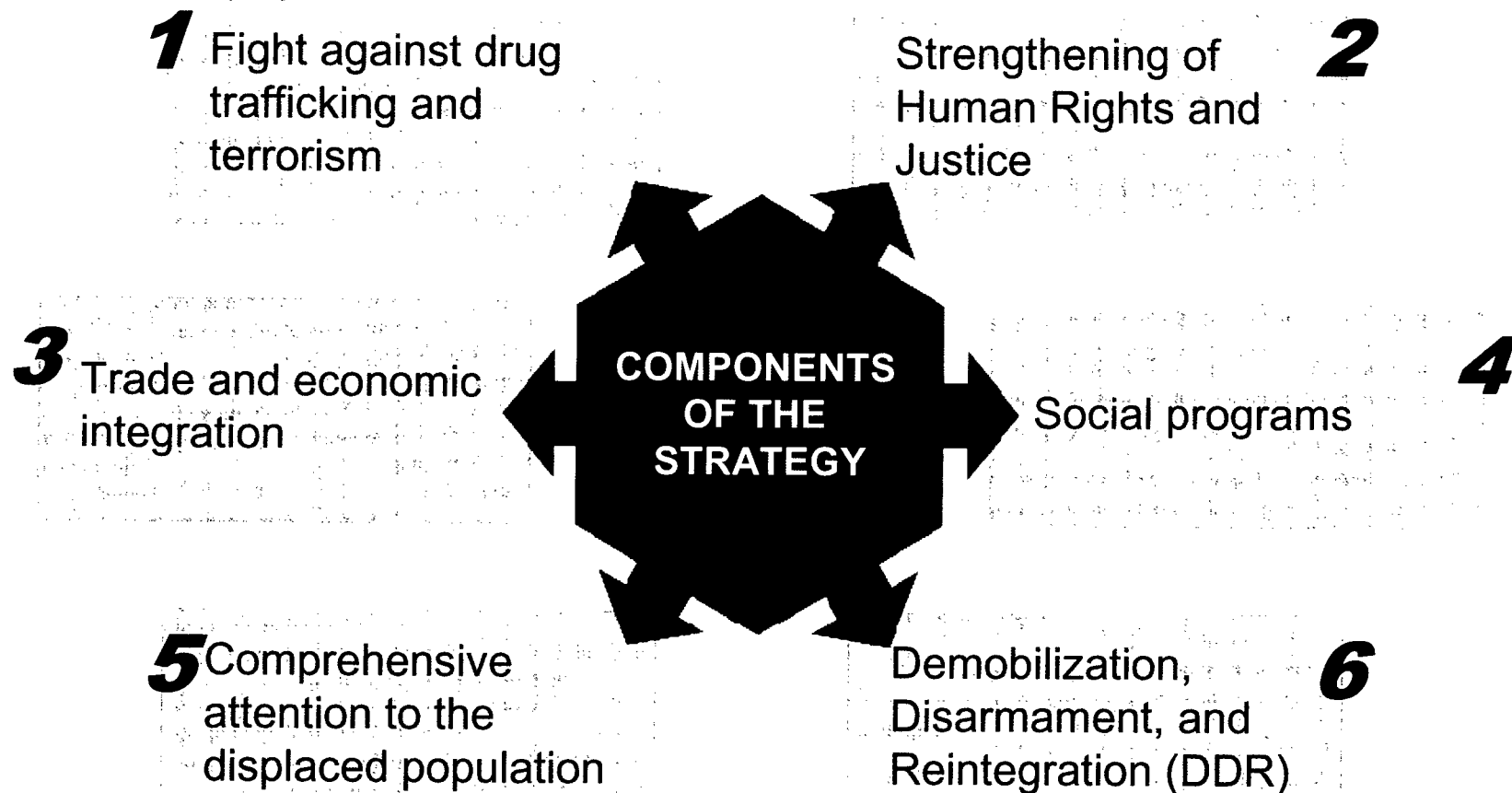
4. Conclusions

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Republic of Colombia

The new bilateral cooperation under a comprehensive strategy

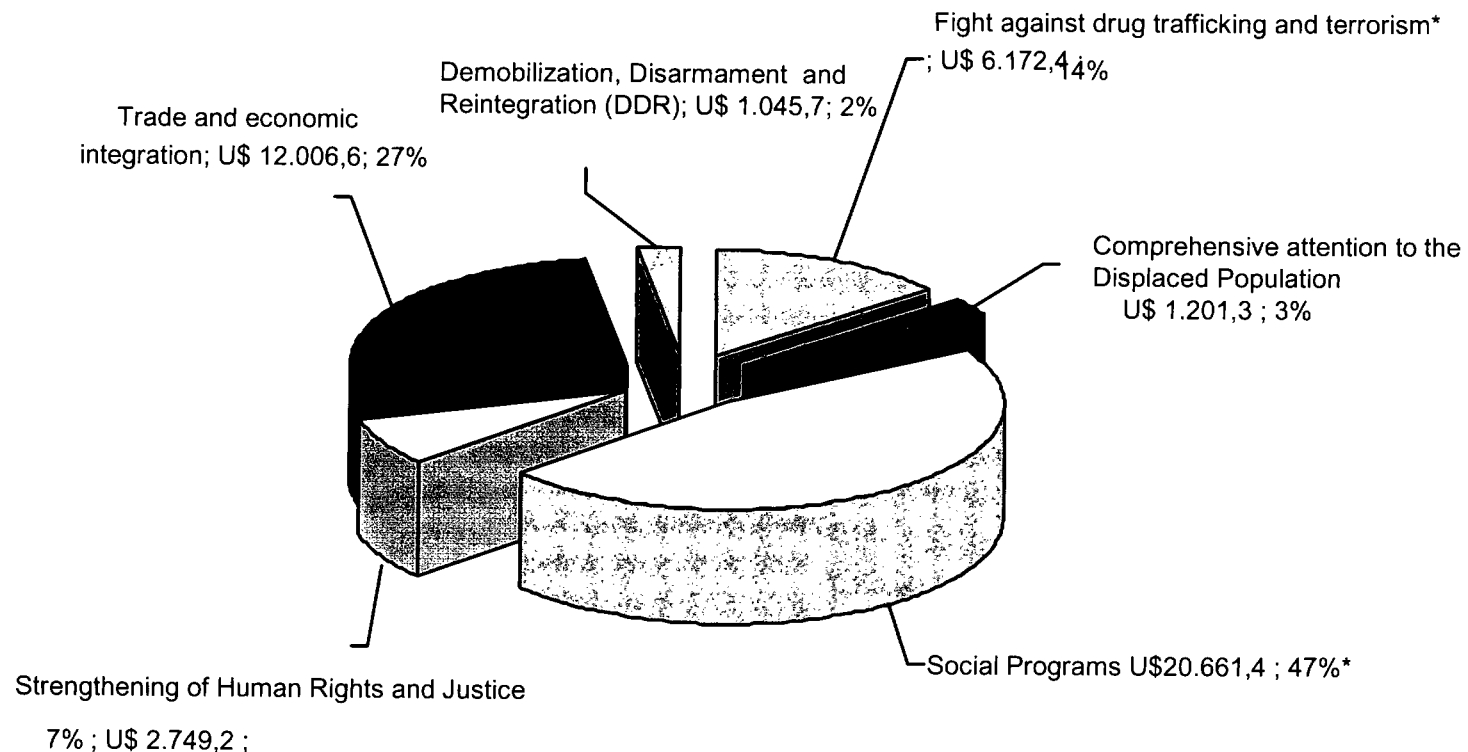




Ministry of Defense
Republic of Colombia

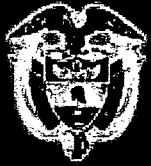
The new bilateral cooperation under a comprehensive strategy

US Cooperation is under a comprehensive strategy for the democratic and social strengthening of the country



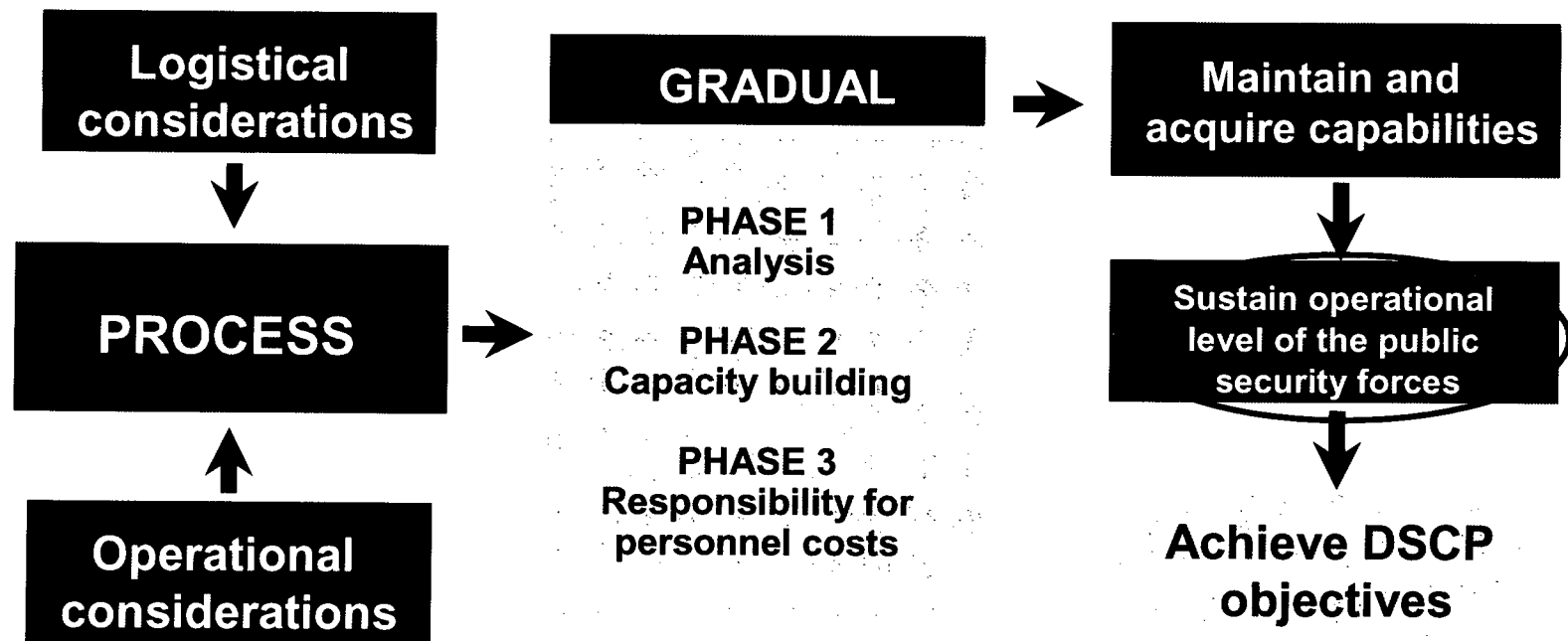
This strategy assumes an additional support from the international community in order to achieve its goals .

*** Colombian counterpart resources allocated to accompany additional support from the international community.**



Colombian Proposal

The Colombian Government has a plan to assume higher responsibilities by acquiring technical, logistic, and administrative capabilities, and gradually assume responsibility for the personnel expenditures in the programs supported by the United States Government.

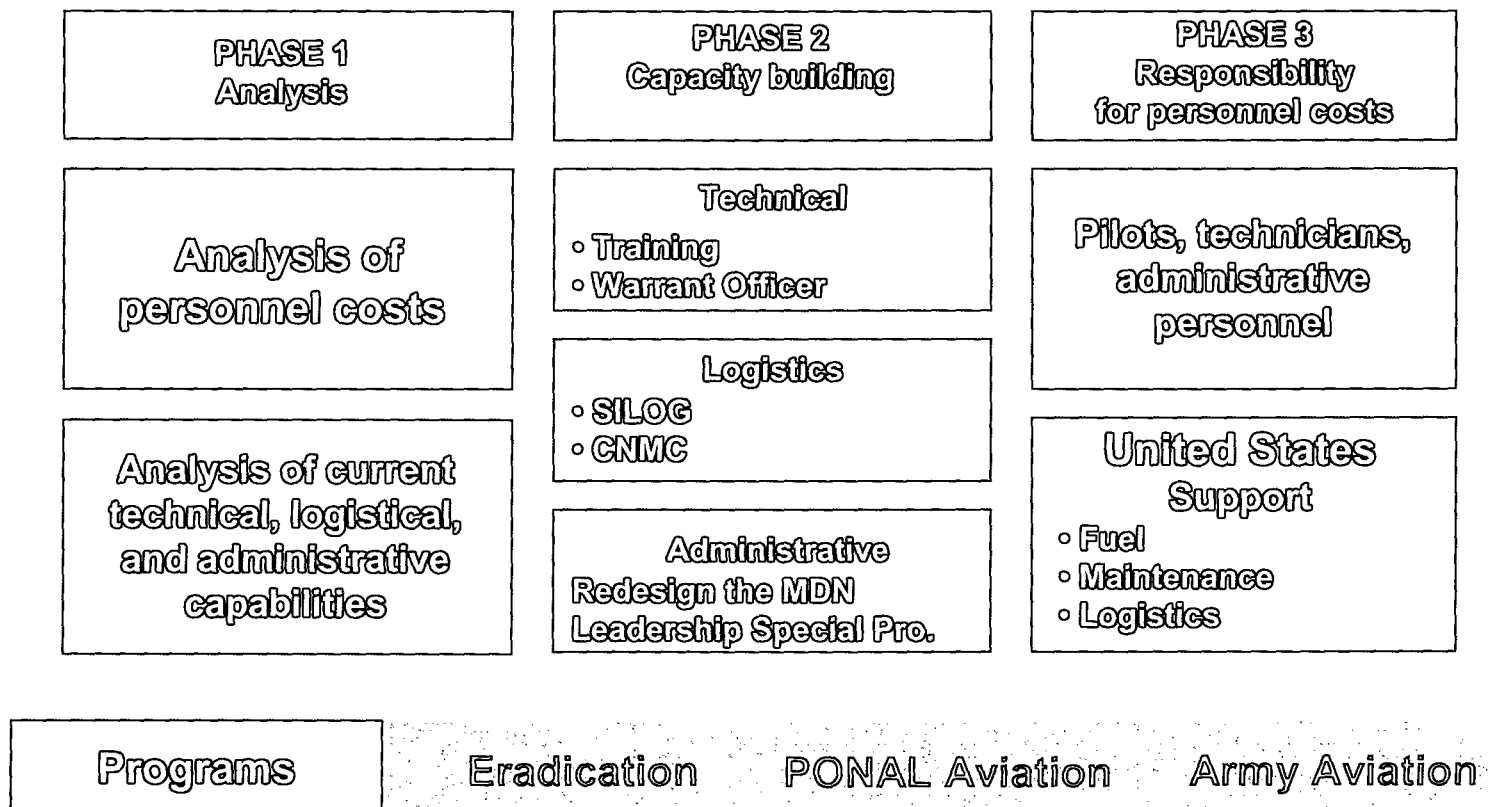




Ministry of Defense
Republic of Colombia

The new bilateral cooperation
under a comprehensive strategy

Structure of the Colombian Plan to assume more responsibilities





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1. The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful?
 - Progress against drug trafficking and terrorism
 - Strengthening of human rights
 - Social and economic development
2. The new bilateral cooperation under a comprehensive strategy
3. **A reduction imperils our mutual success**
4. Conclusions

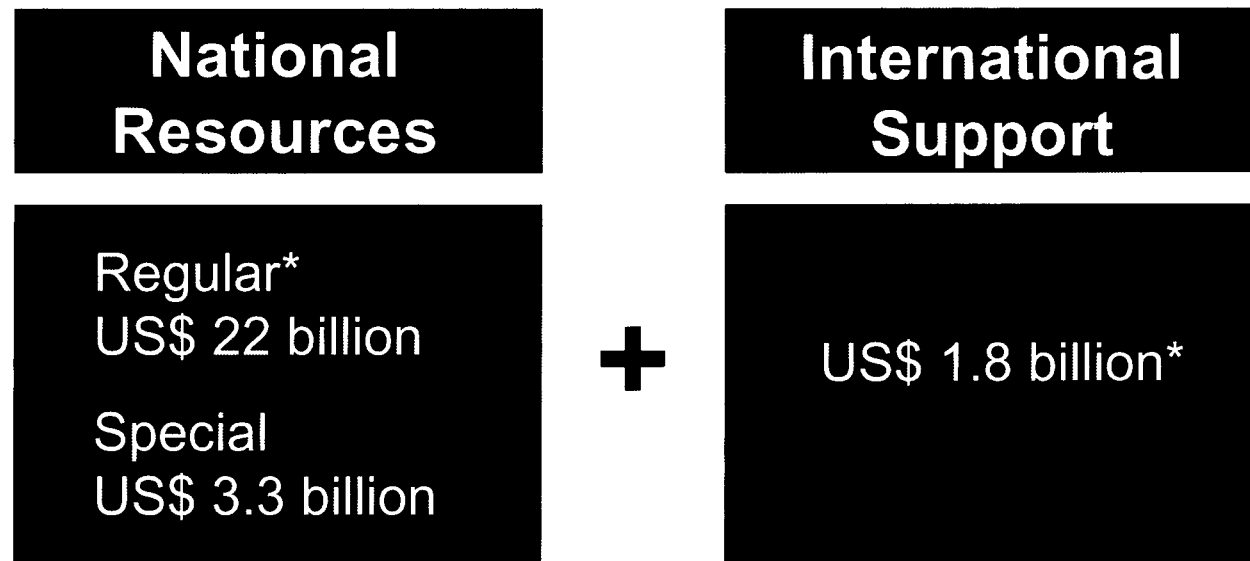


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**A reduction imperils
our mutual success**

**Resources for financing the fight against drug trafficking and terrorism
Democratic Security Consolidation Policy (DSCP)**

Resources 2007 - 2010



****Expected resources from bilateral cooperation that are crucial at this decisive stage in Colombia's internal confrontation.**

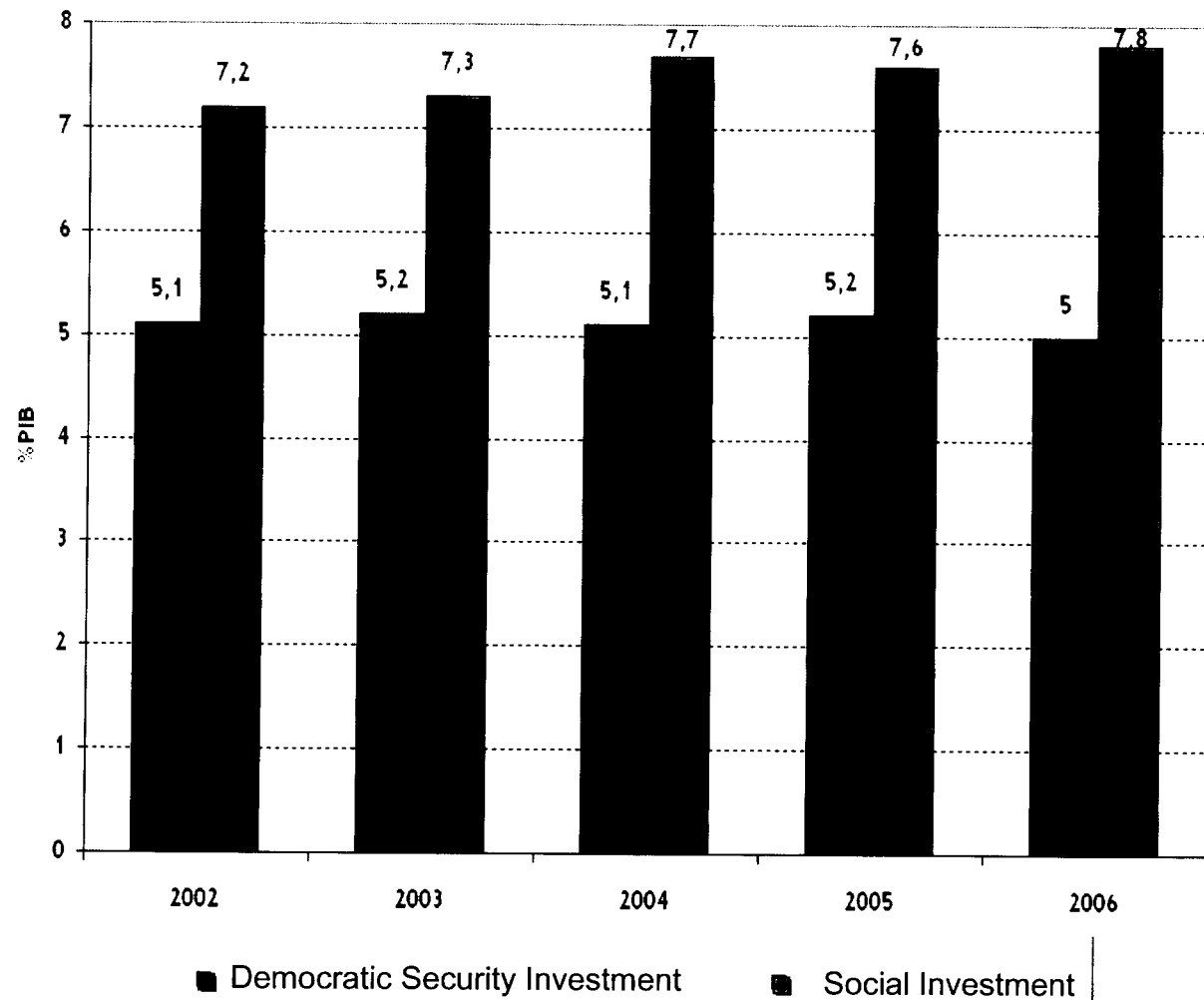
All these resources are a fundamental complement for attaining DSCP objectives.



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Republic of Colombia

**A reduction imperils
our mutual success**

In Colombia security investment has become the most important social impact effort.





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Republic of Colombia

A reduction imperils
our mutual success

Implication of the reduction of bilateral cooperation

National budget +
bilateral cooperation



DSCP

Reduction of
bilateral cooperation



DS CP

National budget
reallocation



DS CP

A reduction in bilateral cooperation will negatively affect the DSCP.

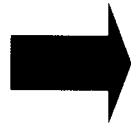


Ministry of Defense
Republic of Colombia

**A reduction imperils
our mutual success**

Implication of the reduction of bilateral cooperation

**Reduction of
bilateral
cooperation**



**National budget
reallocation**



DS

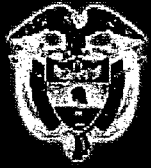
CP

Planned capabilities at risk

- Mobility for the Public Force (currently the Army counts with 34 heavy helicopters for a manpower force of 212,000 men).
- Increase manpower by 37,000 men.
- Reach 70% in national coverage in air interdiction, air support and air escort.
- Grow from 30% to 70% of maritime surveillance capability.
- Increase riverine control, which currently covers 50% of the territory.
- Strengthening of intelligence and communications.

Consequences

- Increase of drug trafficking and terrorism
- Crime increase in the US
- Social and economic setback in Colombia



Ministry of Defense
Republic of Colombia

**A reduction imperils
our mutual success**

**If the US reduces its cooperation for Interdiction and Eradication
We won't be able to:**

Fully operate eradication aircraft
(fuel, maintenance and crew)



- Spray 50,000 ha in 2008
- Spray 95,000 ha in 2009
- Spray in 2010 at all

IMPLICATIONS

Production of 731 tons of cocaine

Increase of drug supply and terrorism

Ecocide

US\$18 bn for traffickers and terrorists

Less destruction of cocaine labs

Displaced Population and emigration

Increase in crime and deterioration of public health in U.S cities and poor neighborhoods

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Republic of Colombia

**A reduction imperils
our mutual success**

If the US reduces its cooperation for Interdiction Operation (COLAR) and Infrastructure Protection (COLAR), we won't be able to:

**Fully operate rotatory wing
and fixed wing**



- Act against HVTs
- 3,200 combat missions / year
- 2,300 combat support missions/ year
- 350 combat service support missions/ year
- 180 aeromedical evacuation mission/ year
- Reduce the vulnerability of the oil pipeline



IMPLICATIONS

**No support for Police eradication
programs**

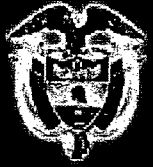
Less drug related arrests

Less destruction of cocaine labs

**Increase of infrastructure terrorist
attacks (oil pipelines)- may cause an
energy crisis**

**Unable to dismantle criminal
organizations**

**Increase in crime and deterioration of public health in U.S cities and poor
neighborhoods**



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Republic of Colombia

**A reduction imperils
our mutual success**

**Weakening the support to
Colombia which is a strong ally to
the US, could undermine regional
stability and US interests.**



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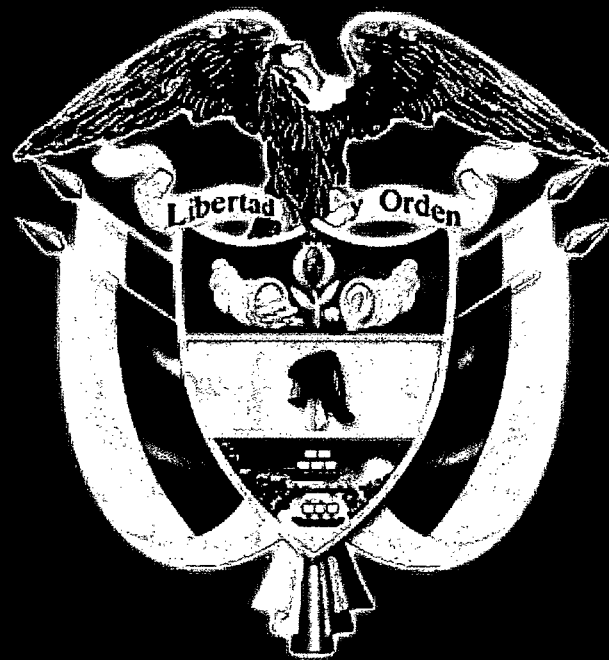
1. The Plan Colombia: Why it has been successful?
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 - Social and economic development
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3. A reduction imperils our mutual success
4. **Conclusions**



- Success in Colombia is the result of the political will of Colombians and the US bipartisan support.
- **It is not the appropriate time to weaken our investment in security. It might result in a set back on social development and democratic progress in Colombia.**
- Drug trafficking continues to provide enormous resources to terrorists. Pressure cannot diminish. Actions against drug trafficking should be strengthened and extended to all the links in the chain.
- **US cities still vulnerable to drug trafficking from Colombia. Any reduction to the bilateral cooperation to fight narco-terrorism, would imply a negative impact to the health and security of US cities.**



- **If security conditions are not set, social investment is sterile. Civil state institutions will be pressured and co-opted by the illegal armed groups.**
- Social investment done in areas where state territorial control is not consolidated, and as a consequence there is influence of illegal armed groups, it will only serve to legitimize them and make their financing, liberty of action and their control over the population much easier.
- **Security, is the most sought after public service of the Colombian population. Where there is no guarantee to protect population and the right to life, there is no possibility of welfare and development.**
- Colombia is the United States' most important strategic partner in the region.



Libertad y Orden

EMBAJADA DE COLOMBIA

Washington, D.C.

Regarding the recent news reports about Colombia that have appeared in various newsmedia, the Embassy of Colombia issues the following statement:

First, with respect to the accusations of wire-tapping by the Police Intelligence Unit:

Last Sunday, Colombian newsweekly *Semana* published an article reporting on detainee telephone calls being intercepted. President Alvaro Uribe immediately launched an investigation that established that members of the Colombian National Police were intercepting telephone calls, not only of prisoners, but also of members of the Government, the opposition party, and the press. The Director of the National Police, General Jorge Castro, and the Director of the Intelligence Unit, General Guillermo Chavez, resigned and President Uribe immediately appointed General Oscar Naranjo as Director of the National Police. General Naranjo has a distinguished record of working alongside U.S. counter-narcotic and intelligence agencies to combat the trafficking of illegal drugs. The Attorney General's Office is carrying on the investigations of these illegal proceedings.

Secondly, with respect to the deposition made by paramilitary leader Salvatore Mancuso:

Last Monday, one of the heads of the paramilitaries, Salvatore Mancuso, who is under arrest and has begun his testimony in compliance with the procedures offered by the Law of Justice and Peace, stated that during the tenure of President Ernesto Samper (1994-1998) the current Minister of Defense, Juan Manuel Santos, plotted with Mancuso and his fellow paramilitary chief, Carlos Castaño, to overthrow the President in a "type of coup d'état."

The Defense Minister has rejected these accusations and explained in a communiqué that he met twice with Carlos Castaño: the first time, joined by journalist Germán Santamaría, and the second time by former Senator Alvaro Leyva to discuss a possible peace process with paramilitary groups. In this process, explained Minister Santos, there were several high-level individuals involved, including former President Belisario Betancur. These meetings, which took place in 1997, were made public many years ago. President Uribe has expressed his support for the Defense Minister. Mancuso also stated in his testimony that a meeting took place between Carlos Santos, in which the Vice President was briefed on the way in which a paramilitary group operated in a certain part of the country. Mancuso alleges that during this meeting Santos expressed his desire to replicate the model in Bogotá, the Colombian capital.

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Vice President Santos immediately requested the Attorney General of Colombia to open an investigation about the subject. The Vicepresident added that he met with Mancuso two times as a journalist (he was the Managing Editor of El Tiempo). The first meeting took place in the province of Córdoba in the mid 90's when Carlos Castaño invited the Vicepresident to talk about Colombia's political situation. Mancuso was present. The second meeting was held in the offices of El Tiempo in Bogotá. Some editors of the newspaper were present. In those days there were no charges against Mancuso. The changes in the leadership of the National Police, and the statements issued by Vice President Santos and the Minister of Defense, Juan Manuel Santos, reflect the Government of Colombia's ongoing commitment to transparency, the rule of law, and the fight against crime.

PLAN COLOMBIA: A BIPARTISAN SUCCESS STORY

CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

1. PLAN COLOMBIA WAS STARTED BY THE UNITED STATES AS A BIPARTISAN STRATEGY TO RESCUE COLOMBIA'S DEMOCRACY

*"... 'Plan Colombia' - a **comprehensive plan to seek peace, fight drugs, build the economy, and deepen democracy.** The legislation I signed today represents America's contribution to the struggle... As Colombians fight to build their democracy and block the illegal drug trade, **they are fighting for all of us.** If they are willing to take up the fight, we should be willing to take on some of the cost. I am proud to sign legislation that commits us to doing that." **President Bill Clinton, July 13, 2000 - Washington DC***

- ✓ In May 2000, 386 Democrats and Republicans in the HOUSE and 96 Democrats and Republicans in the SENATE supported Plan Colombia
- ✓ Plan Colombia is one of the most successful initiatives in US Foreign Policy in recent years
- ✓ Colombia was almost a failed state. In 2000, there were 73 Homicides, 8 Kidnappings, and 4 Terrorist Attacks EVERY DAY in Colombia

2. WHY PLAN COLOMBIA HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL

Progress made against drug trafficking and terrorism

- ✓ Hectares of coca crops decreased from 160,000 in 1998 to 78,260 in 2006 according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
- ✓ Almost the end of heroin trafficking as a business in Colombia
- ✓ 768.9 tons of cocaine seized, \$20 USD billion worth did not reach the streets of NY, Miami, LA and other American cities since 2000
- ✓ 145 persons extradited to the U.S. in 2006 (638 from 2000 to date)
- ✓ 60% decrease in terrorist actions (1,549 in 2000 vs. 646 in 2006)
- ✓ 50% decrease in homicide rate (from 63 per 10,000 inhabitants in 2000 to 37 per 10,000)
- ✓ 90% reduction in kidnapping since 2000 (2,889 in 2000 vs. 282 in 2006)
- ✓ The return of mayors and Police to all Colombian municipalities

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Strengthening of Human Rights

- ✓ Reduction in the number of cases of massacres from 1,403 in 2000 to 193 in 2006
- ✓ 80% decrease in homicides to unionists (123 in 2001 vs. 23 in 2006)
- ✓ 75% less homicides to indigenous people (181 in 2001 vs. 44 in 2006)
- ✓ 40% reduction in murders of teachers (97 in 2002 vs. 56 in 2006)
- ✓ 70% less homicides to journalists (11 in 2002 vs. 3 in 2006)
- ✓ Low human rights complaints to a Civilian Ombudsman (0.35% of the active duty Military and Policemen in 2006)

Social and economic development

- ✓ GDP growth: 1,93% in 2002 vs. 6,80% in 2006
- ✓ Colombia is now one of the most attractive emerging markets in the World for FDI (Foreign Direct Investment)
- ✓ Evident negative correlation between economic growth and security
- ✓ Low and controlled inflation rate (4.48% in 2006)
- ✓ Decreasing trend of unemployment rate (from 16.4 % in 2002 to 11.4% in 2006)
- ✓ A drastic reduction in national poverty rate from 56% in 2002 to 45% in 2006

3. COLOMBIA AND THE U.S. MUST CONTINUE TO WORK TOGETHER TO CONSOLIDATE RESULTS

- ✓ U.S. cooperation is part of a comprehensive strategy for the democratic and social strengthening of the country. It includes the following components and counterpart resources from Colombia:
 - Fight against drug trafficking and terrorism (\$ 6.2 USD billion)
 - Strengthening of human rights and justice (\$ 2.7 USD billion)
 - Trade and economic integration (\$ 12 USD billion)
 - Social programs (\$ 20.7 USD billion)
 - Comprehensive attention to the displaced population(\$ 1.2 USD billion)
 - Demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration (DDR) (\$ 1 USD billion)
- ✓ Colombia is expecting \$ 1.8 USD billion from the U.S. to support the fight against drug trafficking and terrorism for the period 2007 - 2010

- ✓ Resources from the U.S. are crucial at this decisive stage in Colombia's internal confrontation
- ✓ Security investment (joint effort) has become the most important social impact effort. In 2002 for \$ 1 USD invested in security, Colombia invested \$ 1.4 USD in social programs. In 2006 for \$ 1 USD invested in security, Colombia invested \$ 1.6 USD in social programs.
- ✓ Colombia has a plan to assume higher responsibilities by acquiring technical, logistic, and administrative capabilities, and gradually assume the personnel expenditures in the joint programs. It will generate savings to the U.S. without affecting the scope of the programs.

4. A REDUCTION IMPERILS OUR MUTUAL SUCCES

- ✓ Any decrease in the amount of the U.S. cooperation for the drug trafficking and terrorism would disrupt the scope of the Democratic Security Consolidation Policy (DSCP)
- ✓ A reduction in U.S. cooperation would imply a budgetary reallocation that would put at risk planned capabilities with high impact:
 - Mobility for the military standing force (now just 34 helicopters for 212,000 men)
 - Increase manpower by 37,000 men
 - Reach 70% in national coverage, air interdiction, support and escort
 - Grow from 30% to 70% the maritime surveillance capabilities
 - Increase riverine control, which currently covers 50% of territory
 - Strengthening intelligence and communications
- ✓ If the U.S. reduces its cooperation, Colombia won't be able to:
 - Fully operate eradication aircraft (fuel, maintenance an crew)
 - Spray 50,000 ha in 2008 (123552.690 acres)
 - Spray 95,000 ha in 2009 (234750.112 acres)
 - Spray in 2010 at all
 - Fully operate rotary wing and fixed wing
 - 30% less combat missions / year

This implies:

- Production of 731 tons of cocaine
- Increase of drug supply and terrorism

- Less drug related arrests
 - Less destruction of cocaine labs
 - Increase in terrorist attacks, particularly against oil infrastructure
 - Less capabilities to dismantle criminal organizations
 - Displaced population and emigration
 - Increase in crime and deterioration of public health in U.S. cities and poor neighborhoods
 - Social and economic setback in Colombia
- ✓ Weakening the support to Colombia, which is a strong ally to the U.S., could undermine regional stability and our mutual interests.

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America and Colombia

How to boost the coca crop

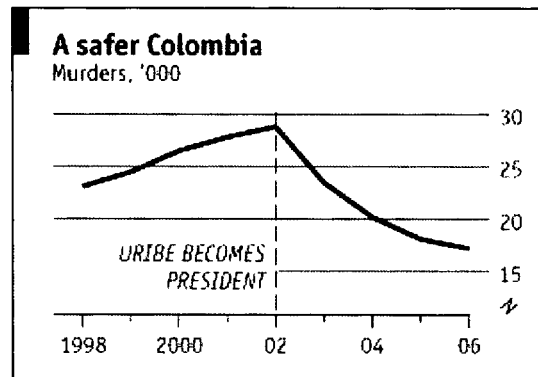
Mar 22nd 2007

From The Economist print edition

2007 JUN 28 AM 9: 59
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If the Democrats turn against Colombia's president, they will damage American interests

THE United States, it is said with some justification, has neglected Latin America. But there is one big exception: Colombia. Since 1999, first under Bill Clinton and then under George Bush, it has given some \$4.5 billion under the guise of Plan Colombia, a scheme to fight drug trafficking and guerrillas. That amounts to the biggest aid commitment outside the Middle East and Afghanistan. It has been possible because both parties supported the idea of backing Colombia's embattled democracy. But that consensus may now be crumbling—just when the policy seems to be working fairly well.



There are two reasons why the Democrats now in control of Congress have become increasingly queasy. The biggest one is Colombia's combative president, Álvaro Uribe. Recent revelations have linked several of his supporters and a former senior official to right-wing paramilitary militias. The country's Supreme Court has ordered the arrest of nine legislators who support Mr Uribe and who are accused of such links. Most shocking is the case of Jorge Noguera, whom Mr Uribe appointed as head of the state intelligence service. He is accused of having collaborated with the paramilitaries, to the extent of providing lists of trade unionists who were later murdered because of their alleged links to left-wing guerrillas. These revelations come as a controversial peace process under which some 30,000 paramilitaries gave up their weapons risks unravelling. Several thousand of the militiamen, it is feared, have returned to arms and to crime.

For Mr Uribe's opponents, these troubling stories are proof that the president is in league with the paramilitaries. He certainly has faults, one of which is his sometimes poor choice of collaborators. But his vigorous opposition to the left-wing guerrillas who have plagued his country is combined with a commitment to a democratic system he has done much to strengthen (see [article](#)). He has, for instance, given full backing to the judicial investigations into paramilitary infiltration of the state.

If Mr Uribe keeps bad company, it is the result of an instinctive reluctance to leave any political space to his right. Yet it is this tactic that has enabled him to convince the paramilitaries to disarm and face justice.

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Their demobilisation has been full of improvisation and imperfections. But the process has acquired a momentum of its own that offers a path towards peace and the strengthening of the rule of law. Putting the paramilitary leaders on trial, combating any of their followers who return to violence and helping the rest to adopt civilian lives would be complicated in a far more developed country. In Colombia, it is conceivable only in the climate of greater security that Mr Uribe has created.

Stop spraying coca but don't stint on security

The Democrats' second criticism is that Plan Colombia focuses too much on military aid and drug-fighting and too little on development. There's something in that. But Colombia is still under assault from the guerrillas and other drug traffickers. It is naive to think that human rights can be protected and the countryside developed in an atmosphere of violence.

Lasting security, admittedly, cannot be achieved by military means alone. Still less can the country be made safe and prosperous by the policy of spraying weedkiller on coca crops—a futile exercise that has failed to staunch the flow of cocaine to the United States and has alienated large numbers of peasants. So Mr Uribe should combine his emphasis on security with other policies, such as rural development and strengthening the rule of law. Indeed, his government should risk being even more radical. Colombia is in urgent need of land reform and now has an unparalleled opportunity to introduce it: hundreds of thousands of people displaced by rural violence could be settled on land confiscated from paramilitaries and drug traffickers.

The Democrats who are fed up with Mr Uribe are thinking of blocking a pending free-trade agreement with Colombia. They do not much like free trade anyway (which is why they may also block an agreement with Peru). But although they may find protectionist arguments seductive, they should look to their country's wider interests. Blocking these deals would send a powerful message to Latin Americans to give up on the United States and trust instead in the bountiful aid offered by Venezuela's oil-rich demagogue, Hugo Chávez. And hampering the free movement of goods would discourage Colombian farmers from diversifying away from coca and into legal crops. Cocaine, after all, does not face tariffs

Help Colombia

Álvaro Uribe gets blamed for the success of his own reforms.

Thursday, March 15, 2007; A18

MUCH OF President Bush's tour of Latin America was haunted by what his administration has failed to accomplish during the past six years. In Brazil, the shadow was the absence of progress on trade between the United States and Latin America's largest country; in Mexico, the absence of immigration reform. The mood of the president's stop in the third-largest country on his tour, Colombia, was somber, too -- but, oddly enough, because of his policy's success, not its failure.

Since the beginning of this decade the United States has invested nearly \$5 billion in Plan Colombia, a broad attempt to reduce drug trafficking and violence through military aid, economic development and drug eradication. From the beginning, skeptics in Congress have grumbled that the program was too focused on military measures and that it did not go after the right-wing paramilitary groups that were often linked to the military.

Now, at last, the paramilitary network in Colombia and its military and political alliances are being exposed and uprooted. Last year some 30,000 members of the right-wing groups demobilized under an agreement with the Colombian government; their leaders have been imprisoned and are testifying about their activities in exchange for reduced sentences. This flood of information, combined with parallel investigations by the supreme court and attorney general, has led to the arrests of eight congressmen and the former head of the security police, the indictment of a state governor and the resignation of the foreign minister, whose brother and father were linked to paramilitaries. For the first time, military officers are being turned over for prosecution in civilian courts.

Most of this redounds to the credit of Álvaro Uribe, Colombia's president, who pushed through the demobilization plan despite criticism that it was too weak. Mr. Uribe is immensely popular in Colombia because he has greatly reduced homicides and kidnappings while overseeing rapid economic growth. Yet in Bogota on Sunday, Mr. Bush found himself obliged to defend Mr. Uribe against criticism that the exposure of the right-wing networks reflects poorly on his government.

The critics might have a point if Mr. Uribe had tried to shield political allies from the investigations. Instead he has urged that the probes go forward and has apologized for his faith in officials who proved compromised. The revelations come at an awkward moment for Colombia, with Congress considering Mr. Bush's request to extend Plan Colombia for several more years, at reduced levels of aid, and a free-trade agreement with Colombia. Yet Mr. Uribe has not flinched.

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Sure enough, opponents of trade agreements and those who reflexively resist U.S. military aid to Latin America are citing the paramilitary revelations as a reason not to support Mr. Uribe. In fact they prove that Colombia's president can deliver on his promise to reform the country's political system and extend its authority to a long-lawless countryside. If Congress wishes to see those changes continue, it should approve the new Colombian aid plan as well as the free-trade agreement.